The SUN is IMMORTAL

Kathmandu, Nepal

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Foreword

First of all, allow me to introduce myself.

I am working at an uncommon post.

The post was not entrusted officially by a political party or a government.

I took it of my own accord in response to the human conscience for justice and friendship. It is the Chairmanship of the Great Leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** National Memorial Commission. I am proud of the duty of general secretary given by the CC of the Communist Party of Nepal (Marxist-Leninist) and the Nepalese people to me.

I value the task given by the justice and conscience of humankind no less than that.

Over the past 17 years, I have visited the DPRK three times.

In the past that country was called the country of great President **Kim Il Sung** and now is called the country of Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

Whenever I visited that country, I felt something fresh in my heart. I visited Mangyongdae, the birthplace of President **Kim Il Sung** and the Kumsuasan Memorial Palace where he is laid in state.

I also traveled to Mt. Paektu, the sacred place that shows the history and traditions of the Korean revolution and the International Friendship Exhibition, a grand museum which crystallizes the world people's praise for the great persons.

I also looked round the famous tower of the Juche idea and many other places of Korea.

Korea has been called a country of morning calm in the east.

Now it is the country of the sun, the great President **Kim Il Sung** established for the people and devoted his whole life to develop

it for the people.

All people in Korea are affectionate, honest and sincere.

They know their country, their leader and the revolution.

Wherever we may go, we can hear every Korean say with pride that they are the sun's nation and their country is the homeland of the sun.

Such a pride can not be felt by any other nation who even boasts of its "superiority".

It can be felt only by the people who came to have an absolute dedication to their leader through their life and experience.

In a few years the Korean people shall greet the centenary of great President **Kim Il Sung**.

The Korean people have so far tided over severe trials with the socialist principle and revolutionary mettle.

Now they are displaying the strength of single minded unity to the full, with an aim to build a powerful and prosperous great nation by 2012, marking the centenary of great President **Kim Il Sung**.

As is known, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has undoubtedly held the position of a powerful nation in political and ideological and military terms.

Now the main objective for the building of a powerful and prosperous great nation is to become powerful in the economy. As a member of an organization to retrospect President **Kim Il Sung**, I felt a sense of mission to do something to commemorate the centenary of President **Kim Il Sung** and thought of many things about it.

In the course of it I have concluded that it is my obligation to introduce President **Kim Il Sung**, a great man of the century to the world public.

I hope that this humble writing of mine will help the world public know the greatness of President **Kim Il Sung**, a saint of humankind and the sun of the era of independence.

I also sincerely hope that this writing will help my readers understand the progress of the DPRK which is spoken ill of by the west, but looked up by the progressive people and also the distinguished guidance of the peerlessly great persons for that.

The sun gives warmth and light to all biological bodies on this planet and thus makes them vital.

Everything in the world is unthinkable apart from the sun.

It is an evident law of nature. The same is the case with the social and political life.

Man can lead a genuine social and political life only under the guidance of a genuine leader, a great man to be compared to the sun.

President **Kim Il Sung** is the sun of the nation as he rescued Korea from distress in the 20th century and glorified it as a dignified independent and sovereign state on the arena of history.

He is also a brilliant sun as he illumined the road ahead of the struggle for human independence and provided a powerful weapon of anti-US struggle.

Today too, the world people are waging a sacred struggle for independence.

Then who will lead the historic cause of independence in the 21st century as in the 20th century?

I believe that you, my readers will find reply in my humble writing.

1. A long-awaited sun

1) Korea in the early 20th century

My motherland Nepal was politically unified by the feudal Shah dynasty in the 18th century, but shortly after that it was massively invaded by British-India.

From November, 1814 my country was invaded by the British colonialists who were then colonizing India and in March, 1816.

It was forced to accept the treaty of Sugauli, an unequal treaty, prepared by them.

The treaty gradually turned independent Nepal into a semi-colony of imperial Great Britain.

Since 1846 a feudal family autocratic rule was imposed upon my country by Rana courtiers.

Nepal was isolated artificially from the external world by the schemes of the feudal Rana rulers and the British colonialists and the Nepalese people groaned under the feudal exploitation and the colonialists' plunder and suppression.

Entering the 20th century the struggle of the Nepalese people for the emancipation from the feudal Rana family rule and the British colonialists took a fresh momentum.

The British imperialists, in 1923, concluded with Nepal "A treaty of peace and friendship" and recognize the independence of the kingdom of Nepal.

The Britain, however, placed Nepal under its umbrella while intensifying its colonial rule over India.

After the Second World War Nepalese people stepped up the struggle against the autocratic Rana rule and the British aggressors and finally drove them out.

In February 1951 the 104 years long dictatorial Rana regime was overthrown and a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary system were established in Nepal.

In the early 20th century when our Nepalese people were waging a difficult struggle for the emancipation from the feudal Rana autocratic rule as well as for the national liberation from the British imperialists, the Korean people, too, were undergoing the most miserable plight.

I mention it here because I want to talk first about the common feelings of the Nepalese and Korean peoples who fought against the oppression of the imperialists and colonialists for the sovereignty of the country and the nation and against the feudal rulers for the emancipation.

Primarily, I did not know Korea well.

In the days of middle school I took part in the students' movement for democracy and national independence and tried to stand in the centre of the movement during my college days in my home district of Jhapa which is situated in the easternmost Mechi Zone of Nepal.

Afterwards, I busied myself organizing the Japa district committee of the Communist Party of Nepal (revolutionary).

When I was working as a member of the organizing committee of the revolutionary communist party, I came to acquaint myself with Korea that soared up as a symbol of independent politics at the north-eastern corner.

Since then, I began to study the modern and contemporary history of the people's Korea with a strong curiosity.

Studying the modern history till the middle of the 20th century I felt, first of all, sympathy and indignation, and hatred and admiration as a foreigner.

The feelings are contrary to each other.

But my readers can understand my feelings when you imagine the following scenes of Korea in the early 20th century.

Then, what was the political situation of Korea in the early 20th century.

Now I enumerate some historical data in brief.

In August 22, 1904 Japan intimidated the Korean feudal government and forced it to sign a "Korea-Japan protocol" that stipulated burglarious demands that the Korean government should accept the Japanese recommended by the Japanese government as its financial and diplomatic advisors and consult any treaty with foreign countries with Japan in advance.

In July 29, 1905 the "Gatzura-Taft agreement" was concluded in Japan.

The agreement was signed by Gatzura Daro, Japanese prime minister and Taft, American secretary of the army.

Under the agreement the United States officially recognized Japan's colonial suzerainty of Korea and Japan recognized the US colonial rule of the Philippines.

The agreement said: Japan asserts that the Philippines should be ruled by such a strong and friendly country as the United States and Japan has no plan to invade the Philippines.

And the United States recognized the Japan's suzerainty of Korea to the extent that Korea should not conclude any agreement with foreign countries without Japan's consent.

° In October 27, 1905 Japan adopted a "decision of the cabinet on the establishment of the protection of Korea" which

specified that in case the Korean government rejects it, Japan will unilaterally proclaim that it established the right to protection of Korea.

In November 17, 1905 Japan forced the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" or Korea-Japan Negotiation Treaty and thus deprived Korea of its diplomatic right and enforced the "Residency-General" politics.

Both the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" was concluded by Japan's burglarious demand and threat and the conspiracy of some Korean ministers obedient to Japan. It was an illegal forged document without the king's signature and the affixing of the seal of state.

Those materials were proved in the 1990s through historical and other materials.

In July 24, 1907 Japan concluded the "Jongmi Seven-Point Treaty" to deprive Korea of its right to internal administration. Under the treaty Korea had to deal with its all internal affairs only under the permission of the Japanese Resident-General.

They included the enactment of laws, administrative disposal, the appointment and dismissal of officials.

In August 1, 1907 Japan forcibly dissolved the Korean national army in Seoul.

In August 29, 1910 Japan proclaimed the "Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty" forged on the22nd.

It aimed to put Japan and Korea together as one state.

Through the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" and "Jongmi Seven-Point Treaty" the Japanese imperialists seized the colonial ruling power in diplomacy, military affairs and administration.

And so, they officially announced that they would annex the whole territory of Korea to the Japanese territory and make the

Korean people "Japanese".

It meant, in fact, completely erasing the name of Korea on the world map and eliminating the Korean nation.

The then Japanese deputy foreign minister clamored that Japan wanted to evidently announce its intention to completely eliminate Korea and make it part of the territory of the Japanese empire.

Eventually, Korea was reduced to a colony of Japan on October 1, 1910 and placed under the rule of the Government - General.

Japan had schemed to invade Korea for a long time without letup.

In the late 16th century alone Japan let 170,000 strong armed force and 30,000 or 40,000 strong navies invade Korea and commit plunder for 7 years between April 1592 and 1598.

In February 1876 Japan concluded a 12 point unequal treaty called "Korea-Japan Treaty of Amity" on Kanghwa island of Korea.

The treaty stipulated only in Japan's favor that the Korean ports should be opened to the Japanese merchants for "free trade", the Japanese in Korea be provided with extraterritorial rights, the Japanese have the rights to surveying the Korean coasts and mapping them, the Japanese currency be circulated and Japanese goods be free from taxation.

Japan wanted to propose more arrogant demands to the Korean feudal government.

The vicious demands of Japan in the early 20th century had such historical background.

But the Korean people had a strong consciousness of national independence as they had lived in one territory for

5.000 years as a single nation.

It was evident that they could not accede to the burglarious demands of the Japanese imperialists.

Deprived of national sovereignty, the Korean people got enraged.

The ordinary people who had grieved at the fate of the declining country rose up against Japan. Some of them committed suicide in protest against the brutality of the Japanese imperialists and in lamentation of the ruin of the country.

While denouncing the brigandish acts of the Japanese imperialists at a World Peace Conference in Hague, a Korean martyr killed himself by cutting his stomach and thus demonstrated the Korean people's spirit of resistance and another patriotic martyr shot to death a ringleader of aggression of Japan who forced the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty".

Japan, however, did not perish as the Korean patriots wanted, but established a more vicious ruling system to suppress the Korean people.

There was introduced the most heinous military rule.

Not only the policemen, but administrative clerks and even school teachers wore western style clothes with military marks and four-angular caps similar to policeman's.

A decree of the Japanese emperor invested the "Governor General" in Korea with nearly limitless powers including the commandership of the Japanese army and navy in Korea and restrained the freedom of speech and the press.

Progressive political organizations and scientific and cultural institutions disappeared after "trial".

Korea was converted into a Japanese land where the Koreans were residing.

The prisons made by the Japanese aggressors were packed with Korean patriots. Every day many innocent Koreans were killed there by the medieval torture and hanging.

Alleging that the Koreans and the Japanese are of the same ancestor, Japan forced the Koreans to change their names into Japanese ones.

Japanese plutocrats did not hesitate to plunder precious historical and cultural assets and natural resources of Korea.

During the occupation of Korea the Japanese imperialists drafted 8.400.000 Korean young and middle-aged men and killed over 200.000 and took more than 200,000 young Korean women as sexual slaves for the Japanese army.

In the world today not a few countries have a population of less than 10 million. In the light of it the figure of 9.600,000 Koreans damaged by the Japanese imperialists must be said to be very great.

Japan's crime is as severe as having destroyed a country whole.

I was acquainted with the damages inflicted on Korea by Japan during my stay in Korea.

Let me mention some of them.

The Japanese imperialists killed more than 17.770 Koreans on groundless charges between 1905 and 1911.

They killed more than 8.000. injured more than 19,500 and imprisoned over 47.000 in two months around the March First Popular Uprising in 1919.

They massacred more than 30,000 during the punitive operation in Jiandao in 1920.

They slaughtered more than 66,000 Koreans in the time of Kanto earth quake on September 1, 1923.

The Japanese imperialists conscripted over 6 million Korean young and middle-aged men during the whole period of their occupation of Korea.

They took more than 200,000 Korean women as sexual slaves for the Japanese army during the Pacific war between 1941 and 1945 and mercilessly killed almost all of them.

Now let us see economic and cultural damages.

In the early period of occupation of Korea the Japanese imperialists plundered over one million hectares of land and several million hectares of forests.

They plundered 206 million bags of rice and carried them to Japan during the whole period of occupation of Korea

They carried 700,000 tons of fibers to Japan between 1911 and 1942.

They plundered 1.7 million heads of Korean cattle between 1911 and 1945

They plundered over 500 tons of gold, 30 million cubic meters of logs, 14.32 million tons of marine products, 18 million tons of iron, 200,000 tons of zinc and 680,000 tons of magnesite during their occupation of Korea.

They also took away 12,500 million wons of Korean money through different colonial credit institutions.

They dug out more than 1,400 tombs of the Koguryo dynasty on the Taedong River in Pyongyang and royal tombs of the Paekje dynasty by stealth and carried away precious metals and other cultural heritages inside them.

They robbed the royal tomb of the Koryo dynasty in Kaesong, destroyed the historical relics of the Koryo dynasty in Kanghwa island and plundered more than 10,000 pieces of treasures.

They took away tens of thousands of volumes of history books such as "The true records of the Ri Dynasty", "The diaries of the Sungjongwon" and” The analects of the king".

The Japanese imperialists resorted to such barbarous ways and means to completely destroy the honest, upright and diligent Korean nation.

Korea was placed at the crossroads of whether it is reduced to a colonial slave or rises again for the future of the nation.

The Korean nation preferred to die to living in slavery.

The 1920s witnessed dramatic changes in the political movement of the world.

In July 30, 1907 there was held the second congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party and appeared Leninists (Bolsheviks).

Humankind experienced the bloody tragedy of WWI.

The historic victory of the October Revolution gave birth to the first socialist state on this planet.

In China the imperial government gave way to the republic, thereby creating favorable circumstances to provide independence to the popular masses. Even in the atrocious tyranny and plunder of the imperialists truth did not disappear, but was opening a new century with a stronger vital power.

Encouraged by it, the Korean patriots conducted different social and political activities to expel the Japanese imperialists and regain the national sovereignty and the Righteous Volunteers' Army waged armed resistance.

But all their activities were too weak to oppose the outrage of the Japanese imperialists.

Korea had not yet a great man able to lead the struggle of the masses for the country's independence.

2) **Kim Il Sung** and his family in Mangyongdae

If you want to know modern Korea, you should, first of all, know President **Kim Il Sung**, a great man who left vivid traces on the political history of the world in the 20th century.

I knew about President **Kim Il Sung** for the first time in the late 1970s when I had an opportunity to read his work.

I found the unique way to accomplish the cause of human independence I had groped for so hard.

The work was titled "Let us step up the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle".

Many political and public figures in Nepal visited Pyongyang and had the luck to see great President **Kim Il Sung**.

Fortunately, I am one of them.

I closely watched the social and political development of modern Korea.

If you want to know about President **Kim Il Sung**, you should know about his Mangyongdae family and, for that, you should visit Mangyongdae. Mangyongdae family means the family of President **Kim Il Sung** in Mangyongdae.

After some 20 minutes' drive south west from the centre of Pyongyang one can see a low hill washed by a blue river.

The river is called Taedong River and the hill Mangyong Hill. The hill is covered with pine and pine-nut trees, shrubs and a variety of ornamental plants.

From the hill one can see all kinds of scenes, hence the name.

I visited the time-honored holy land for the first time in the summer of a year.

In Mangyongdae there is preserved the low-straw thatched house where great President **Kim Il Sung** was born and spent his childhood and his revolutionary family members had lived generation after generation.

According to the reminiscences of President **Kim Il Sung**, his family settled down in Mangyongdae in his great-grandfather Kim Ung U's time in the 1860s.

Having done tenant farming generation after generation, his great grand father was very poor and so settled down in the house as the keeper of grave of a landlord in Pyongyang.

Afterwards, his grandfather Kim Po Hyon, father Kim Hyong Jik and the President himself lived in the historic house, fostering a strong will and revolutionary faith.

The President's great-grandfather was a patriot with a strong sense of justice.

In September 1896 when the arrogant US pirates intruded into the walled city of Pyongyang along the Taedong River and presented the Korean government with brigandish demands, robbing farmhouses on the river, he led the struggle to sink the US pirate ship "General Sherman".

Encouraged by him, Pyongyang people set fire to the US pirate ship and buried it into the Taedong River.

On the bank of the river there was erected the monument to the sinking of "General Sherman" and on the water of the river in front of it there is afloat the US armed spy ship "Pueblo" which was seized by the heroic Korean People's Army on the east sea of Korea in January 1968.

The "Pueblo" proves the US history of aggression of Korea like the "General Sherman".

His grandfather Kim Po Hyon and grandmother Ri Po Ik too,

led an upright life after letting their children fight on the road of revolution and national liberation.

His uncle Kim Hyong Gwon fought against the Japanese imperialists in support of President **Kim Il Sung**'s line on armed struggle.

But he was arrested by the enemies and killed at the west gate prison in Seoul.

His younger brother Kim Cho Ju was dexterous in political work and courageous in fight with the enemy as a member of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by President **Kim Il Sung**, but he fell on the battlefield.

Such an excellent Mangyongdae revolutionary family was represented by President **Kim Il Sung**'s father Kim Hyong Jik and mother Kang Pan Sok.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was an ardent patriot in his young days.

He did not give vent to his anti-feudal and anti-imperialist feelings as a moment's lamentation, but sought a way to go and fought to practice his capacity for organization.

He was a pioneer of the Korean independence movement and outstanding leader of it.

He passed away at the young age of 32, but made so many achievements for his family, motherland and fellow countrymen as an ordinary man could not make even for generations.

To President **Kim Il Sung** he was not only a kinsman who gave life to him, but a teacher and leader who guided him along the road of revolution from his childhood.

He left President **Kim Il Sung** such heritage as the idea of "Aim High", preparations for three contingencies, the idea of gaining comrades and two pistols.

The idea of "Aim High" means that one should always set

his aim high and fight steadily for its materialization.

Preparations for three contingencies means that a revolutionary should be always prepared for death from hunger, death from beating and death from the cold and keep his far-reaching plan to the end.

They were the philosophy on human life of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and a maxim of revolutionaries.

Kang Pan Sok, the mother of President **Kim Il Sung** was the eldest daughter-in-law of the large Mangyongdae family and the wife of a revolutionary who actively helped her husband's revolutionary activity and brought up her children into revolutionaries and the leader of the women's liberation movement.

Such a family produced great President **Kim Il Sung** on April 15, 1912.

(Around that time a mammoth passenger ship "Titanic" went down in the waters while sailing at the north Atlantic with the casualty of 1513.)

Meanwhile, the sky above Korea in the east was dyed with a rosy morning glow.

The future Leader **Kim Il Sung** who would surprise the 20th century was born quietly at a low straw-thatched cottage.

Today too, his old home in Mangyongdae preserves precious relics related to his young days as they were.

What attracted my eyes in particular was a crumpled pot that was bought 135 years ago and a worn-out jar whose original black color has been changed white because its cracked spots were plastered white time and again.

The two relics show how difficult a circumstance President **Kim Il Sung** grew in.

Here is an anecdote showing how badly-off his family was.

When Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was conducting revolutionary activities, many independence champions at home and abroad visited him to receive his instruction.

His family was too poor to provide them with food.

One day some independence champions called on Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

The young **Kim Il Sung** went into the kitchen and asked his grandmother what she would serve the guests.

After looking at her young grandson for a while, she said with a sad countenance that she had no other way than to add water into the gruel.

She would have wanted to entertain the independence fighters with all sorts of delicacies, but her family had not food enough to serve them even with gruel.

In such poverty Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and mother Kang Pan Sok brought up their children in a strict and upright manner.

People say bamboo sprouts from bamboo.

This saying came into being from the hereditary point of view on the attribute of plant.

Though a man is a revolutionary, his son can not become a revolutionary of his own accord.

The Mangyongdae family paid deep attention to training the posterity into reliable pillars of the country.

In Mangyongdae one can see memorable sites where President Kim n Sung received revolutionary influence from his father and many materials related to that.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was the leader of the Korean independence movement, pioneer of the change of the nationalist movement to the communist movement and an

outstanding educator.

He told President **Kim Il Sung** what led Korea to ruin, citing historical facts.

He also explained that in order to drive out the Japanese aggressors and achieve independence all the Korean people should raise with guns in the hands.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik named his son Song Ju wishing him to become a pillar of the country.

The name reflected the lofty wish of all the members of the Mangyongdae family.

Cherishing the wish, President **Kim Il Sung** in his childhood had a strong sense of justice, hatred for the Japanese imperialists and burning love for his country and people.

Such a passionate and principled character was fostered by his grandfather, father and mother.

His grandfather Kim Po Hyon always said man should devote his life on the battlefield for the country and his father Kim Hyong Jik in his famous poem said if one can not achieve independence what he should live for and so even if one's body is torn to pieces, one should liberate the country at any cost.

His mother Kang Pan Sok said man can't make revolution if he is concerned about his home and thus provided a mental pillow to her son.

President **Kim Il Sung** was born into such a revolutionary and patriotic family and fostered the revolutionary spirit there.

From his childhood President **Kim Il Sung** never dealt with all matters and phenomena in an ordinary manner.

He asked to himself what made the rich and poor on this land, why Japan invaded Korea, why Korea ruined and what not.

He burnt his heart with an infinite hatred for the Japanese

imperialists and the exploiting classes.

He very liked to play at soldiers in his childhood.

He climbed a "warship rock" and commanded the children in his village calling for destroying the Japs with a mind of commanding the Korean army.

In the upper room of his old home there is a low table.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik wrote the letters "Aim High" at the table and President **Kim Il Sung** at the age of 4 wrote the letters "Independence of Korea", thereby revealing the far-reaching will of a great man.

But in the first half of the 1910s when Korea was trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialists many people did not know the birth and growth of the savior of their destiny.

Korea was tundra of human dignity where in spring people did not feel warmth and in autumn they did not reap a rich crop.

They were only filled with indignation and grudge.

The sun, however, was dyeing the eastern sky red slowly, heralding a rigorous, yet delightful day.

3) Anguish and research, the first step of a great man

The life of a great man is uncommon.

President **Kim Il Sung** was to move often following his father, a leader of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement of Korea and outstanding revolutionary.

Sometimes he could not see his father for more than a year and sometimes he had to see his father in blue prison uniform.

Here is a story.

The following happened when President **Kim Il Sung** was 12 years old.

At that time he was living in Badaogou, Changbaixian,

China after his father Kim Hyong Jik moved the center of his revolutionary activity to north-east China.

One day Mr. Kim Hyong Jik called his son and told him to go to the homeland and study while witnessing the miserable life of the follow countryman who lost their country to the Japanese imperialists.

He said a man born in Korea should know Korea well and it would be a great gain for him to know well why the country ruined.

At that time children of moneyed or influential families went abroad to study in the United States or Japan.

But President **Kim Il Sung** decided to go to Mangyongdae in Pyongyang to know Korea according to the will of his father.

The 12 year old boy marched 400 kilometer long way alone in snowstorm from Badaogou to Mangyongdae.

On the 14th day of journey he arrived at Mangyongdae.

The Koreans call it 250-mile journey for study and today too, many school children march the road to learn after the revolutionary idea of their leader.

I also have a grown-up daughter and son. Writing on the 250-mile journey for study of President **Kim Il Sung**, I was reminded of my dear daughter Prabha Mainali just before her 30s.

She studied medicine at a medical University in Beijing China.

It is a common desire of all parents to see their children grow admirably.

I want my children to be the worthy servants of Nepali people and the nation.

If I had been in such circumstances, could I have decided as

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik did or have showed such a will as President **Kim Il Sung** did?

I must have hardly done.

Such a decision and practice could be done only by the great men with a burning love for the country and nation.

President **Kim Il Sung** studied hard at the Changdok School near Mangyongdae as his father had instructed.

Changdok School was a private school established by Mr. Kang Ton Uk, President **Kim Il Sung**'s maternal grandfather and other patriots around the area to contribute to the restoration of the country's sovereignty on the stream of the patriotic and cultural enlightenment movement at that time.

Mr. Kang Ton Uk, inspector of the school taught his grandson to study hard to become an admirable patriot.

He said that it would be an honor for Changdok School even if it would produce only one man like patriotic martyr An Jung Gun, a Korean young man who shot to death Ito Hirobumi who had taken the leading part in concluding the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty".

President **Kim Il Sung** told his maternal grandfather that he would become a patriot who does not hold his life dear for the country's independence even if he would not become such a famous martyr as An Jung Gun.

The day came when he should bring his pledge into practice.

He was informed that his father Kim Hyong Jik was arrested again by the Japanese police.

President **Kim Il Sung** decided to fight at the risk of his life in order to revenge his father, his Mangyongdae family and the Korean nation.

He expressed his intention to go to Badaogou again.

The Mangyongdae family and his maternal family did not agree and told him to leave some month later when he finished the school and the weather got warm, but could not persuade him.

At that time President **Kim Il Sung** was 14 years old.

He embarked again on the 250-mile journey.

The Koreans call it 250-mile journey for national liberation.

Reading his revolutionary biography, I was most deeply impressed with the fact.

He was still a middle school boy.

With what ways and means did he make so firm a pledge to liberate the country?

At that time he had neither a gun, nor an organization, nor any other thing like a fighting program.

But he made such a resolute determination with an indomitable will and confidence that he should drive out the aggressors at any cost and the nation could achieve independence by its own efforts.

Such were the pluck and will of a great man.

While studying at Changdok School for a short period, he could see the strength of the people of the homeland.

Remembering those days in his famous reminiscences "With the century" President **Kim Il Sung** said:

"I had spent only two years back in my homeland, but I had learned and experienced much in those days.

My most valuable experience was to have acquired a deep understanding of our people. Our people were simple and industrious, yet brave and strong-willed.

They were staunch people who did not yield whatever the

adversity or hardship.

They were polite and kind-hearted, yet resolute and uncompromising against injustice.

When the national reformists were conducting the reactionary 'autonomy* campaign in the name of the 'Yonjong Association', the popular masses, particularly the workers, peasants, young people and students were shedding their blood in resistance to the Japanese imperialists.

From the image of them I felt an undaunted sense of national dignity and unbreakable spirit of independence.

From that time I believed that our people were the greatest in the world and that I could liberate the country if I organize their efforts properly.

The oppressive situation in the motherland gave me a firmer belief that only through a struggle would the Korean nation be able to drive out the Japanese imperialists and live in happiness in a liberated country.

My desire to liberate the country as quickly as possible and turn everything into ours, into Korea's burned in my heart."

With a sorrowful and indignant mind President **Kim Il Sung** crossed the Amnok River flowing between Korea and China, looking back at the homeland time and again.

With such a mind the young President said to himself:

"Korea, my dear Korea, I am leaving you. Though I can not live even for a moment away from you, I am crossing the Amnok River to win you back.

Across this river there is a foreign land. But I will never forget you even there. Korea, wait for me."

One year later on June 5, 1926 his father Mr. Kim Hyong Jik died from a disease he had caught in prison and the frostbite he

had had crossing the Amnok River.

At his deathbed Mr. Kim Hyong Jik called his young three sons and gave his last instruction.

"I am departing without gaining my aim. But I believe in you. You must always remember that you belong to the country and the nation.

You must win back your country at all costs even though your bones are broken and your bodies are torn to shreds."

President **Kim Il Sung** lost his father who was his teacher and leader. He accepted his father's will with his heart.

He dried his tears of sorrow.

He thought of his father's legacies once again. They were the thought of "Aim High", preparedness for three contingencies, the idea of gaining comrades and two pistols. In his inconsolable and somber sorrow President **Kim Il Sung** was at a loss what to do. But he drew strength from the mental legacy given by his father and began to seek the path he must follow.

He thought to himself: What I should do to take a sacred undertaking for the country and nation as my father instructed and what the main ways and means for the country's independence would be.

President **Kim Il Sung** reviewed in a critical manner all types of struggles for the independence of Korea.

Typical of them was the June 10 Independence Movement.

The June 10 Independence Movement was an anti-Japanese demonstration of Seoul citizens on June 10, 1925, the day of the funeral of Sunjong, the last emperor of the Ri dynasty.

When the bier of Sunjong was passing through the streets, tens of thousands of Seoul citizens staged a demonstration, shouting slogans "Long live Korea's independence", "Japanese

troops, get out" and "Korean independence fighters, unite".

Teenage primary schoolchildren also joined in the demonstration.

The demonstrators grappled bravely with the enemy's armed soldiers and policemen, but met with a miserable failure.

President **Kim Il Sung** reviewed both the March 1 Popular Uprising in 1919 and the June 10 Independence Movement, analyzing them comparatively.

The March 1 Popular Uprising failed because of the bourgeois nationalists' worship for great powers and the June 10 Independence Movement was ruined because of the factionalist strife of its leadership.

He wondered why the organizers of the June 10 Independence Movement used the same peaceful method which had been applied at the time of the March 1 Popular Uprising.

Koreans say "Train soldiers for a thousand days to use them for a day".

Likewise, if one wants to send the masses of people to the battlefield once, one must educate and organize them sufficiently and give them good training.

But those who organized and led the June 10 Independence Movement sent tens of thousands of empty-handed people to confront armed soldiers and policemen without making full preparations in advance, So it was natural that the outcome should be tragic.

That was his general review of the limitations of the independence movement by a peaceful manner.

President **Kim Il Sung** could not sleep because of his indignation at the setbacks suffered by the anti-Japanese movement, each time entailing wholesale deaths.

The failure of the movement made his blood run hot and made a still more firmly determined to defeat the Japanese imperialists and regain the lost country.

But he found not yet any special measure.

His world outlook was not on the mature stage.

All he had learned about communism till that time was what he had read in such pamphlets as the "Fundamentals of socialism" and the "Biography of Lenin". And he was attached to a socialist society through the rumors heard about the development of the newly born Soviet Union which had materialized the idea of socialism.

President **Kim Il Sung** thought over and over what and how he should do to regain the country's independence and from what he should begin to realize the will of his father and the desire of the Korean nation.

He decided to enter the Hwasong Uisuk School, a military school of nationalists, through the good offices of his father's friends.

He was convinced that only a hot-blooded and justice-minded man who decided to devote their all for the country and the people and for society and the collective could find a genuine truth and apply it to practice.

In June 1926 President **Kim Il Sung** left Fusung, China for Huadien and entered the Hwasong Uisuk School.

It was a two year military and political school established by nationalists early in 1925 for training cadres of the Independence Army.

President **Kim Il Sung** decided to stage energetic activities to make preparations for a new start of the Korean revolution, though the objective of the school was to train cadres of the

Independence Army.

He believed that Japanese imperialism can be defeated only by military confrontation and only when he had military knowledge can he lead the independence movement.

Seeing the behavior of President **Kim Il Sung** at the Hwa- song Uisuk School, the fellow independence champions of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik found that although young, President **Kim Il Sung** was possessed of distinguished disposition as the lodestar of the Korean nation.

At that time the Hwasong Uisuk School admitted into it only the young people who had served at independence army units, but surprisingly, President **Kim Il Sung** was admitted at the age of 15.

As soon as he entered the school, he gained the confidence of the teachers and students for his passion and spirit of inquiry.

At the school all the nationalist independence champions treated President **Kim Il Sung** as a grown-up.

President **Kim Il Sung** resolved once again to fight for the country and nation to meet their expectations.

He did his utmost to improve his political and military qualities and thus to be faithful to his father's will and not to disappoint the people.

But the Hwasong Uisuk School taught only outmoded and backward things consistent with the nationalist idea, calling only for the restoration of national rights.

President **Kim Il Sung** felt that the nationalists were aloof from the masses of people because of their class limitation. They did not think of the liberation of the people.

Such circumstances could not meet the far-reaching plan of President **Kim Il Sung**.

While studying the progressive ideas of the working class and repeating his meditation, he came to raise the following questions:

-What method should I adopt to defeat imperialism and regain the country?

-What is the target of struggle for national liberation and what social strata should I take as allies?

-What road should I take to build socialism and communism after winning national independence?

The young President read Marxist-Leninist classics without exception and deepened his study by relating the revolutionary principles in them to the reality of Korea and other colonial nations.

At that time the nationalists at the Hwasong Uisuk School desperately tried to check the diffusion of the new advanced ideological trend.

But President **Kim Il Sung** formed a secret reading circle and studied hard how to apply the new trend to the reality of Korea creatively. In the course of it he keenly felt the necessity to form a progressive and revolutionary organization.

His efforts were faced with serious obstacles such as the carelessness of the ideologically unawakened students and the schemes of the narrow-minded nationalists and the reactionary warlords.

Nevertheless, they could not stand in the way of his seeking a new road.

He did not know any vacillation for the country and nation.

True to his father's will. President **Kim Il Sung** worked hard to obtain comrades in the course of which he planned to unite his comrades into an organization and expand it on a

nation-wide scale.

With the firm belief that revolution started from genuine unity of comrades he loved his fellow students sincerely and warmly and led them kindly to form a principled unity.

As a result, he rallied many comrades who would share their fate with him for the revolution and channeled great efforts into enhancing their revolutionary and class consciousness.

In this way he made preparations for applying his father's will to his practical struggle.

In this sense the thought of "Aim High" was a guiding idea that made President **Kim Il Sung** grow to be a communist of a pure new generation which was not infected with any reactionary or foreign-reliant idea.

The idea of gaining comrades was an idea of building up the independent revolutionary force to accomplish the great cause of national liberation.

With the young communists of a new generation he had brought up President **Kim Il Sung** called a preparatory meeting to form a revolutionary vanguard organization in Huadien on October 10, 1926.

At the meeting he talked about the necessity to form a revolutionary organization and its mission and set forth his opinion concerning the name of the organization and its character, fighting program and rules of activity.

The young communists present there fully approved his proposal.

On the basis of such a preparation President **Kim Il Sung** founded the Down-with-Imperialism Union or DIU on October 17, 1926.

It was a genuine communist revolutionary organization, the

first of its kind in Korea.

At the inaugural meeting the President made public the fighting program of the organization.

The immediate task of the organization was to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the independence of Korea and its final objective was to build socialism and communism in Korea and further, to overthrow all imperialism and build communism in the world.

The Down-with-Imperialism Union was a sound and unique political organization which was born in a tempest of history by the young people of a new generation aspiring for socialism and communism and aimed at achieving national independence from imperialism and social emancipation.

All his comrades held President **Kim Il Sung** in high esteem as chairman of the union.

They firmly grasped hands with each other and solemnly pledged to share their fate on the road of revolution for the country and nation.

The members of the union were all self-conscious youths of the new type communist revolutionary organization utterly different from the previous revolutionaries.

The Down-with-Imperialism Union was not an organization formed by any outside action, nor did its members belong to any exiled organization or different groups.

They were as pure and clean as a white paper.

Therefore, the union became the root of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean revolution and the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and a new starting point of the Korean communist movement and the Korean revolution.

Just from the root of the DIU there originated the program of

the Workers' Party of Korea and the principles of the state activities of Korea and grew lots of elite revolutionaries.

With the founding of the Down-with-- Imperialism Union the Korean revolution began to advance along the new road on the principle of independence.

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In a word, the formation of the DIU was the birth of a new communist revolutionary organization to materialize the idea of President **Kim Il Sung**.

It was a historic declaration that announced a new start of the Korean revolution led by him.

In fact, it was the first giant stride of a great man in the 20th century.

It was the first step manifesting his thorough confidence and strong will formed under the influence of the thought of "Aim High", his fervent love for the country and nation and his pledge on the bank of the Amnok River.

After declaring its birth and advance under the red flag the organization was faced with many difficult problems.

The people had not class consciousness yet under the feudal fetters, the harsh suppression of the Japanese imperialists reached an extreme pitch and the exploiting classes resorted to an ever more vicious plunder.

To make matters worse, the sectarians and outmoded nationalists stood in the way of his activity.

Having just pulled up its anchor, the DIU had to brave adversity that could be compared to the raging storm of a rough sea.

President **Kim Il Sung** was the captain of a new ship of DIU and its chief engineer and steersman.

As an important work for the realization of the objective of the newly born DIU President **Kim Il Sung** planned to rally youths and students and other people of different strata around the organization.

For the purpose he who had been disillusioned at the Hwasong Uisuk School, decided to break out of the narrow enclosure of Huadien and go into a broader area, stage the communist movement which had taken its first step with the formation of the DIU on a higher stage.

So, after attending the Hwasong Uisuk School only for 6 months he decided to leave it for Jilin.

His comrades were surprised at his decision. But he told them: Now that we have formed the Down-with-- Imperialism Union we should extend its organization and ideal far and wide.

We should go among the masses spreading the line of the organization.

His intention was to consolidate the mass foundation of the young communists' organization.

A tree can be exuberant only it strikes root deep.

On his way to Jilin President **Kim Il Sung** stayed at Fusung to spread the roots of the organization in all directions.

He met his old primary schoolmates and many other children and gave revolutionary influence to them.

Then, he organized the Saenal Children's Union with them on December 1926.

The formation of the Saenal Children's Union marked an important event in extending the activities of the DIU.

The union raised the slogan "Let's fight for the liberation and independence of Korea".

It was similar with the immediate task of the DIU.

After that President **Kim Il Sung** defined the organizational principles and work system to carry out its tasks, as well as a daily routine for its members and also guided them in their union life.

And he founded the first revolutionary newspaper in Korea "Saenal" (A new day).

On the basis of his experiences in organizing the DIU and SCU President **Kim Il Sung** helped his mother form the Anti-Japanese Women's Association on December 1926.

In those days his mother organized evening classes in Fusung country town and in the rural areas around it.

She taught Korean women how to read and write and gave them revolutionary education.

It also aimed to make a young tree of DIU strike root deep.

In Jilin President **Kim Il Sung** was admitted into the 2nd year class of the Jilin Yuwen Middle School to work hard with his fellow members of the DIU to materialize the objective of the union.

His struggles in Jilin was aimed, first of all, at building up the organization and arm himself with progressive ideas and, at the same time, to awaken and organize more comrades and other people of different strata.

With the rapid dissemination of progressive ideas by the activities of the members of the DIU and secret reading circles a qualitative change started to take place in the thinking of young people and students.

It gradually made them understand the tasks set forth before them by history and the nation.

With the revolution progressing, he newly defined the youths and students as constituting the full-fledged main force of the

revolution, thereby breaking away from the old viewpoint that had defined the motive force of the revolution with the main emphasis on the workers and peasants.

This was proved to be correct by the youth and student movement afterwards.

At that time it was not a simple matter because most of the top level persons of the independence movement were intellectuals and the main force of it attached too much importance to the enlightenment movement.

The new definition was an epochal event in consolidating the mass foundation of the new revolutionary organization.

President **Kim Il Sung** led the new children and youth organizations to expose the false nature of religion and begin their work from teaching Korean language under the slogan "Koreans should know Korea".

It shows President **Kim Il Sung** brought up the pivot of the revolution in a very scrupulous and scientific manner.

In those days the revolutionary force of a new generation grew rapidly in the Jilin area,

In the course of admitting more young people tested in the struggle into the DIU President **Kim Il Sung** decided to form a greater organization and so on August 27, 1927 he reorganized the DIU as the Anti-imperialist Youth League.

It was an anti-imperialist illegal youth organization.

In the following day, August 28, he founded the Korean Young Communist League with the core members of the Anti-imperialist Youth League as its backbone and other young people steeled and tested in different organizations.

The Korean Young Communist League was not a simple youth organization.

It was a revolutionary vanguard organization that guided the broad anti-Japanese mass organizations in a unified way with a mission to carve out the way ahead of the Korean revolution in the circumstances where the new generation emerged in the Korean communist movement.

Korea instituted Youth Day to commemorate the historic day when President **Kim Il Sung** founded the Korean Young Communist League and to glorify the immortal services he rendered to the development of the youth movement.

After organizing the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and the Korean Young Communist League President **Kim Il Sung** looked into the changing situation and the growing revolutionary force in a scientific manner.

In the course of it he cast off the old mode of thinking and absolutized the people as teachers and the main driving force of the revolution.

He raised the slogan "Go among the people!" and saw to it that efforts were channeled into awakening the masses ideologically and rallying them into revolutionary organizations.

It was the manifestation of his view of the people.

President **Kim Il Sung** attached a great importance to art propaganda activity in awakening and organizing the people and did his utmost for it.

He personally wrote revolutionary dramas titled "An Jung Gun shoots Ito Hirobumi" and "Blood shed at an International Conference", song and dance pieces titled "Prides of 13 Provinces" and "Tansimjul" (unity pole) and the "Song of Korea".

Through the dissemination of those art pieces he illumined the clear way of the country's independence and educated the

people in anti-Japanese patriotic idea.

Those art pieces reflected the sorrow of the stateless people and their warm love for the country and the profound idea that nobody can rival the united people.

After seeing the art performance people turned out in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in response to the appeal of President **Kim Il Sung**.

Meanwhile, in order to awaken the people President **Kim Il Sung** disguised as a farm servant and went into Fuerhe village where the enemy acted most viciously.

In the village he restored underground organizations and made them powerful political organizations.

Like this, President **Kim Il Sung** went among the people for the people and worked as "a servant" for the people.

He could make such a decision as he was the leader of the people born by the people and an extraordinary-leader respecting the people as his teachers.

The vitality of his slogan "Go among the people!" was manifested in his lifelong leadership of the Korean revolution.

Everywhere in Korea one can see a slogan that can not be seen in other countries. It reads "We serve the people!"

It is written on running buses and trolley cars, public buildings, service establishments and other places.

Having found the truth at his teens, the President applied it throughout his revolutionary struggle and left it as a heritage for the revolutionaries.

It proves vital today too.

President **Kim Il Sung** is widely known.

But even those who know about his birth and revolutionary career and the services, he rendered to the cause of national

liberation and independence, might not know that in the autumn of 1929 when he was 17 years old he was arrested by the reactionary military authorities and thrown into Jilin prison.

When the revolutionary activities of President **Kim Il Sung** brought about a fresh revolutionary trend in many areas of Manchuria, the Japanese imperialists and the reactionary Chinese warlords began to trace organizations of new Korean communists.

In the fall of 1929 President **Kim Il Sung** was imprisoned together with his friends.

But it could not stop the struggle of the indomitable man and great revolutionary.

His ideological and theoretical research and meditation could not be checked even by torture, appeasement and threat behind the bars.

In the prison he reviewed the struggle after the formation of the DIU and sought a true path of the Korean revolution.

He strove hard to define the character of the Korean revolution which was raised as the first and foremost issue in clarifying the truth of the Korean revolution.

He gave a scientific analysis to the specific conditions and social and classes relations of Korea and defined the Korean revolution as anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution for the first time in history and fixed the Juche-oriented revolutionary lines such as the line of armed struggle for the country's liberation, anti-Japanese national united front line and the policy on party founding.

He also confirmed that the Korean revolutionaries should take an independent and creative stand to settle all problems by the Korean people themselves with the interests of the Korean

revolution at their centre.

Like this, in prison President **Kim Il Sung** made painstaking research to clarify the revolutionary principles of the Juche idea and independent revolutionary lines.

At the crossroads of life and death in prison only the great man who shouldered the destiny of the country and nation can look for the true path of revolution.

I also have experienced the sufferings of imprisonment twice.

Prisoner is isolated from society and his or her kith and kin.

Usually, he is concerned before anything else about his own life. Nevertheless, President **Kim Il Sung** used prison as a significant place to seek a new road of struggle.

The true path for the Korean revolution to take was getting mature in the prison, the citadel of the enemy.

Both anguish and research came to a close.

Now the great man will print another historic footmark.

3) The path illuminated by the sun and the cause of national liberation

From the early 1980s there were discovered in different places of Korea many letters written on trees or rocks by anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters in the 1930s and the 1940s.

Koreans call the letters revolutionary slogans.

The slogans include such letters as "Leader **Kim Il Sung** is the heaven of Korea. Let us 20 million fellow countrymen hold Commander Kim in high esteem single -mindedly!" and "Leader **Kim Il Sung** is the heaven of all people.

Only when we support Commander Kim, can we achieve

national liberation with our own efforts and bring about a blessed country!"

The slogans show that the revolutionary comrades of President **Kim Il Sung** at that time held him in high esteem not simply as their military commander, but as the leader in charge of the future of the nation, the savior of the nation, the Sun and Heaven.

Unsatisfied with calling him the sun of the nation, they praised him as "Heaven of Korea".

The calling of Heaven is different from "God" in Christianity and "Hanulnim" in Chondogyo religion which existed before Korea's liberation.

"God" in Christianity means superhuman and supernatural being in the heavens.

The Christians believe that the almighty God in the heavens made human beings and all things of the world.

On the other hand, Korean philosophers in the 17th century saw through the unreasonableness of the Christian doctrine and made a new religion. Chondogyo is one of its 17 denominations.

Chondogyo asserts that "Hanulnim" exists not in the heavens, but in human minds as dominator of all things of the universe.

It preached that man should believe in "Hanulnim" in his mind and be faithful to the principle of the heavens.

Unlike them, the Korean revolutionaries praised President **Kim Il Sung** as heaven of Korea, thereby expressing the meaning that the President is the greatest, highest and dearest person who can be compared with the universe.

It is the most beautiful and lofty ideological sentiment to absolutely support and worship a man who is greater and higher

than the sun, I believe.

It is a common experience that nobody can be fascinated by his leader in a moment.

Now there are many leaders of nations, big and small, in the world.

All of them were favored by the majority of their people. But it is an undeniable fact that sometimes the favor is formed by money, power and temptation.

I wonder how much trust the leaders enjoy from the people.

Sometimes I hear the news that in some countries people call for their impeachment or resignation.

What makes them reject the leader they elected?

It must be their lacking of qualifications.

The masses of people support their elected leader only when he puts their interests on the first place of his administration.

Not a few state leaders in our era disgrace themselves because they fail to do so, though they make so many speeches and commitments.

President **Kim Il Sung** was called the sun by his comrades and other people already in his 20s.

One day President **Kim Il Sung** remembered his revolutionary comrades who supported him as the leader of the Korean revolution, though he was in his early 20s. He said they had followed him not because they thought that he would be the head of state in the future, but because they were firmly united with him by comradely and human affection.

Then, what did his comrades and other people see in his revolutionary activities?

First of all, they saw his boundlessly warm love for the country and the people, devotion for the revolution, strong will,

revolutionary confidence and pluck, distinguished creative and practical ability, skill to organize the masses and burning hatred for class enemies.

Lots of materials prove it.

Early in May 1930 President **Kim Il Sung** was released from prison and decided to leave the middle school and move to a new theatre of struggle.

Having seen through the prevailing situation and the earnest desire of the people, he decided to call a meeting of leading cadres of the Young Communist League and Anti- imperialist Youth League to set forth the independent revolutionary line and strategic policy that he had conceived behind bars. Though he was extremely emaciated by the sufferings in prison, President **Kim Il Sung** acquainted himself with the situation of the organizations in the areas of east Manchuria and went to Kalun.

Kalun was a village of Koreans is situated some 200 kilometres north east of Changchun, China.

President **Kim Il Sung** called leading cadres of the YCL and AIYL to the village.

His comrades who firmly trusted their young leader rushed for the place of meeting through the strict cordon of the enemy.

The meeting was held in top secrecy from June 30, 1930 under the personal guidance of President **Kim Il Sung**.

It is recorded as Kalun meeting in the history of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At the meeting President **Kim Il Sung** delivered a historic speech titled "The path of the Korean revolution".

As the title says, the speech lit up the road ahead of the Korean revolution.

The President, first of all, analyzed the prevailing situation

and the lessons of the past anti-Japanese mass struggle and clarified the basic stand and attitude for the young communists to take in the revolutionary struggle.

President **Kim Il Sung** stressed that the young communists should find themselves among the people and organize and mobilize them and have a firm viewpoint and attitude that the Koreans are the masters of the Korean revolution and they should accomplish the Korean revolution by their own efforts and to suit the reality of Korea.

He defined the character and tasks of the Korean revolution in a scientific manner for the first time in history.

On the basis of it he stressed the need to organize an armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists and awaken and firmly rally all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces and rouse them to a sacred anti-Japanese struggle.

The idea proceeded from his deep thinking in prison as well as his energetic guidance for the revolutionary struggle.

He had always thought why the Korean people's struggle had ended in failure, what lessons should be drawn from that and what kind of ways should be adopted to develop the Korean revolution. He also did a great deal of thinking to define the character of the Korean revolution and the line of struggle.

Like this, President **Kim Il Sung** in his speech reviewed the problems to implement the program of the DIU which had been organized 4 years before and clarified the ways and means for their implementation.

The program of the DIU was developed and enriched through the immortal work "The path of the Korean revolution".

If the formation of the DIU was a starting point to found a new type revolutionary party different from the previous party in

the communist movement of Korea, the Kalun meeting marked a peak of the communist movement of the people of the new generation and established the guiding idea of the Korean revolution.

President **Kim Il Sung** put forward the new guiding idea of the Korean revolution (called the Juche idea) and advanced the most correct strategy and tactics for Korea's independence and set a brilliant model of the leadership over the masses.

Reflecting their sincere respect for him, the young communists of Korea called him Han Byol meaning a lodestar and shortly after that, they named him **Kim Il Sung** in reflection of the earnest wish of the entire Korean people for him to be the sun of the nation.

The revolutionary comrades of President **Kim Il Sung** were all honest yet passionate and strong-willed revolutionaries with the spirit of justice and chivalry and, at the same time, the most sentimental and tender-hearted people.

His comrades Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang Su were 5 years older than him.

But the fascination and worship of man exceeds age.

A salient proof of it is the life of Kim Hyok who is called revolutionary poet in Korea.

A man of checkered career, Kim Hyok met the new young leader of the communist movement of Korea and deeply felt that he was a great man who would rescue the nation and restore the country.

In reflection of the minds of his comrades and other people and also the voice of his own burning heart he wrote a song: "The star of Korea"

A morning star rose in the night sky of Korea

It lights up the rivers and mountains brightly
Dawn will break over the oppressed Korea
Twenty thousand countrymen look up at the star
This was the first song of praising President **Kim Il Sung**.
Here the morning star means President **Kim Il Sung**.

Kim Hyok and his comrades took different measures to disseminate the song.

President **Kim Il Sung** earnestly tried to dissuade them from doing that, but the name and song of praise offered to him were widely known to the people.

The name of **Kim Il Sung** was cherished in the hearts of the Korean people as the name of the savior of the nation, the sun of destiny and the sun of liberation and, afterwards, he was praised as the sun of humankind.

His love for the country and nation led to his self-sacrificing devotion.

A gigantic ship of Korean revolution took the right course under the correct guidance of President **Kim Il Sung**.

The Juche idea, the guiding idea of the Korean revolution is that the Korean people are the master of the Korean revolution and they should accomplish the Korean revolution by their own efforts.

The Korean people set about the sacred struggle for the accomplishment of the Korean revolution under the guidance of President **Kim Il Sung** for the first time in history, holding high the banner of the Juche idea.

After the Kalun meeting President **Kim Il Sung** began to complete the line of armed struggle, preparations for party founding and the work for the formation of anti-Japanese

national united front.

His leadership for the three tasks continued till the day of liberation of Korea in the 1940s and the whole period after liberation for building the party, the state and the army, the three year long war against the US imperialists and the post-war reconstruction and socialist construction.

President **Kim Il Sung** did never lower the red flag of the DIU throughout his great life, only embroidering victories.

Keeping independence is the intrinsic demand of the revolutionary struggle.

The founding of a working classes party in every country too, should be performed by the revolutionaries themselves of that country.

In view of the actual situation of the Korean communist movement at that time President **Kim Il Sung** set forth a unique party founding policy on setting up basic party organizations first and expand and strengthen them and to make preparations for party founding in a close combination with the anti-Japanese struggle.

The line reflected the firm confidence of President **Kim Il Sung** that if he organized a party and advanced right guiding theories, he could wage an armed struggle and defeat the Japanese imperialists by arousing the people.

The Korean Communist Party organized by the existing generation in April 1925 was expelled from the Comintern at its 6th congress in the summer of 1928 because of the harsh suppression of the Japanese imperialists and the factional strife of the highest circles of the party.

It was necessary to found a pure and original party of a new type neither by reconstructing the party that had been dissolved

nor by relying on the existing generation who was infected with the vicious habit of factional strife.

President **Kim Il Sung** decided to found a party by forming basic party organizations with communists of the new generation who had nothing to do with factions as the backbone and expand and strengthen them.

Then, it would conform with the Comintern's principle of one party for one country and powerfully promote the Korean revolution, he thought.

On July 3, 1930, the day after the Kalun meeting closed President **Kim Il Sung** held the first meeting to form a party organization involving Korean communists of the new generation tested in the struggle.

At the meeting he did not speak long, nor did he adopt a party program and rules. It was because the program and rules of the DIU clarified the ultimate goal and immediate fighting tasks of Korean communists and the revolutionary lines and strategic policies adopted at the Kalun meeting provided details on the path and the rules of behavior the organization should follow.

He gave the first party organization the simple name of the "Society for Rallying Comrades", reflecting his high aim and will to take the first step in the revolution by winning over comrades and develop the revolution in depth and achieve its final victory by continuously discovering and rallying those comrades. It embodied his father Kim Hyong Jik's idea on gaining comrades.

The Society for Rallying Comrades, the first party organization was born at a small classroom of the Chinmyong School.

It was the embryo and seed of the present Workers' Party of Korea. From that time the struggle of the Korean communists to build an independent party made a dynamic headway on the strong current of the great anti-Japanese revolution.

Early in October that year President **Kim Il Sung** went to Onsong county in the northern border area of Korea and formed a party organization with the hardcore members of revolutionary organizations.

As a result, there were formed armed ranks and many party organizations in eastern Manchuria and northern border area of Korea in a short period.

President **Kim Il Sung** expanded the basic party organizations and, at the same time, pushed ahead with the work of establishing a party organization guidance system. As a result, the system of unified guidance over party organizations was established from the county party committee down to village party cells.

After the foundation of the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army in April 1932 there were organized party committees in regiments, party cells in companies and party groups in platoons.

It was not easy to establish such a well-ordered party organization guidance system in the strict watch of the Japanese imperialists and continued battles.

The undertaking could be performed only by President **Kim Il Sung** who, shouldering the destiny of the people, always studied the way the country and the revolution should follow.

Afterwards, in March 1934 when the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army was reorganized into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, President **Kim Il Sung** organized the party

committee there and made it guide local party organizations as well as the party organizations of all levels in army units.

As a result, the party committee became able to conduct the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the party organization building work more briskly in reliance on more organized revolutionary forces.

Along with the work of party organization building, there arose an important task to organize armed ranks and declare war upon Japan and to form an anti-Japanese national united front involving broad masses.

At that time the Japanese imperialist army occupying Korea was "crack contingents" armed to the teeth.

They were superior in number and military equipment. If such an army was to be smashed, the Korean revolutionaries had to take arms and officially declare war against Japan.

They also had to awaken the people and arouse them to an all people resistance.

President **Kim Il Sung** concluded that an armed struggle was the best ways to liberate Korea from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and raised the revolutionary slogan reading "Arms to arms!"

When he resolved an armed struggle, he had nothing but two pistols his father had left.

He resolved to conduct an armed struggle against the one million crack Japanese troops with the two pistols which can be possessed by anybody today for use of self-defense.

The mettle of President **Kim Il Sung** in his teens was that of an invincible hero.

As the first work of preparations for armed struggle President **Kim Il Sung** organized the Korean Revolutionary

Army in the summer of 1930.

The Korean Revolutionary Army was a political and semi-military organization that would make preparations for the founding of a standing revolutionary armed force.

In other words, it was an organization to lay mass foundation for armed struggle and gain experience for armed struggle through its political and military activities.

President **Kim Il Sung** called on the Korean Revolutionary Army to immediately train the backbone of anti-Japanese armed ranks, lay mass foundation for the revolutionary army to rely on and make military preparations for armed struggle.

That was all aimed to lay a firm foundation for the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The first armed ranks of Korea included Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon, uncle of President **Kim Il Sung** along with such revolutionary comrades of his as Cha Kwang Su and Kim Hyok.

Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon led an armed group of the Korean Revolutionary Army and conducted brilliant political and military activities in the northern border and east coast areas of Korea.

But he was arrested by the Japanese imperialists due to secret information of a traitor and was killed in the prison in 1936.

The first ranks of the Korean People's Army which is the strongest army in the 21st century and the invincible revolutionary army of Mt. Paektu took its first step in quiet like that.

Under the guidance of President **Kim Il Sung** the Korean Revolutionary Army conducted fierce political and military activities in northern Korea and the Tuman River border area as

well as in northeast China, laying revolutionary bases, expanding the armed ranks and obtaining arms by itself and thus made full political and military preparations for declaring war against Japan.

Korean revolutionaries risked their lives in bloody fights to take weapons of the Japanese imperialists.

True to President **Kim Il Sung**'s line on armed struggle, they devoted their precious youth.

Such a self-sacrificing spirit was their love for the country and people and their pure loyalty and devotion for supporting the plan of their leader.

Through the military and political activities of the Korean Revolutionary Army President **Kim Il Sung** made preparations, political, manpower and material, to organize a new armed force.

Then he proclaimed the birth of the anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army at Tuqidiangu, Xiaoshahe, China on April 25, 1932.

On May Day, 1932, the militant holiday of the working classes of the world the ranks of the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army entered Antu county town with a red flag flying in the van and marched in parade, while blowing trumpets and beating drums amid the applause and congratulation of many people.

The Korean communists organized guerrilla units one after another in Yanzi, Wangqing, Hunchun, Helong and other places of east Manchuria and in northeast and south Manchuria.

The spring of 1932 was drawing to a close amid the gun shots of anti-Japanese war raised by the Korean young revolutionaries of the new generation.

In order to show the superiority of the newly organized Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army President **Kim Il Sung** raised the problems on training the army in practical struggle, expanding the army rapidly in a quantitative and qualitative aspect, laying a firm foundation for the army to rely on, and rallying the masses of different sections around the army and energetically led the struggle to materialize them.

He worked hard to materialize such a great cause, but had seldom enjoyed delightful hours.

He was faced with untold hardships because he had to beat the untrodden path of the Korean revolution, even breaking through a forest of bayonets.

President **Kim Il Sung** had started the south Manchurian expedition, leaving a mal (15 kilograms) of foxtail millet for his sick mother. When he returned home, he found his mother dead.

It was a bolt from the blue sky.

If his father Kim Hyong Jik could be compared to a teacher who implanted in him the indomitable spirit of fighting through generations to achieve national liberation, his mother Kang Pan Sok was a kind teacher who taught him that a man who has embarked on the revolution should strive to the end to achieve his set aim without being swayed by temporary sentiments and whims.

For the cause she unhesitatingly gave up her rights to demand filial piety from her children.

That was not all.

Mr. Kim Chol Ju, a younger brother of the President died a heroic death at a severe battle with the enemy in June 1935.

But the President had no latitude of mind to lament over his personal misfortune, nor did the time permit that.

The President took on his shoulders the destiny of the country and 20 million compatriots more precious than the destiny of his family.

The heavy sense of mission to give them liberation as soon as possible did not allow him to have any other choice.

President **Kim Il Sung** lost his father and mother in their early 30s on the road for Korea's independence and even failed to find the corpse of his younger brother who sacrificed himself his teens.

Though the pain of loss was intolerable, he was firmly resolved to satisfy the grudge of the deceased by building an independent and sovereign state and matured a far-reaching plan to arouse all people to anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

The Anti-Japanese People's

Guerrilla Army made brilliant military gains. The simple young men who had not known even how to fire rifle were all awakened ideologically and prepared politically and militarily to fight for the country's liberation.

In the course of it there were many heartbreaking sacrifices.

His most intimate and faithful comrades-in-arms Kim Hyok, Cha Kwang Su, Pak To Bom, Choe Chang Gol and other sons of the Down-with-Imperialism Union and the Young Communist League died a heroic death.

As a baby can't live apart from the bosom of mother, all people are born into the bosom of their country and die in that bosom. That's why everybody regards the country as his mother and devotes even his life for it.

There can't be activist and passivist.

Armed struggle is an indispensable choice to rescue the destiny of the country and nation.

President **Kim Il Sung** and his soldiers knew that truth better than anybody else.

Great President **Kim Il Sung** remembered all of them throughout his life as they readily devoted their lives on the road of revolution and called them fighters of the first generation of the revolution and brilliant model communist.

There were many sacrifices and trials, but the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army got never weak, but grew stronger politically and militarily.

In March 1934 President **Kim Il Sung** took measures to reorganize the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army for a full-scale armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

With the formation of the Korean People's Revolutionary army, the guerrilla units were strengthened into regiments and divisions.

Believing in national liberation more firmly, the people resolved to turn out in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war in single-minded unity with the army.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army got enabled to wage active large unit operations on a broader scale in Korea and border areas as well as in north east China.

Remembering those days President **Kim Il Sung** said:

Had we not reorganized the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army into the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army, or had we not created in good time the large units of regiments and divisions, we could not have lit the torch in Pochonbo, which illumined the darkness of the motherland, nor won victory after victory in the battles in Fusung, Jiansanfemg, Hongtoushan, Rimyongsu, Taehongdan, Hongqihe and other areas in the

homeland and in Manchuria which annihilated the enemy's crack troops.

Like this, the reorganization of the AJPGA into KPRA was a just and epochal event that demonstrated the determination of President **Kim Il Sung** and the Korean people to achieve Korea's independence by armed resistance.

Successful combats in Pochonbo and Taehongdan, points of strategic importance in the northern border area of Korea and in Fusung, Hongtoushan, Hongqihe and other areas of China fully demonstrated the military and political might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and gave the Korean people the hope of liberation and encouraged them to launch a vigorous mass struggle.

In those days the Korean People's Revolutionary Army grew into strong armed ranks adapted not only to guerrilla warfare but to modern war.

President **Kim Il Sung** paid deep attention to forming an all people anti-Japanese front.

To form a permanent united front organization and rally broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces under it was an urgent task both in view of the developing Korean revolution and in view of the situation at home and abroad.

In the days of vigorous armed struggle in the middle of the 1930s as well as in the early days of his revolutionary activities, President **Kim Il Sung** invariably regarded all people resistance based on great national unity as the most certain ways for independence and great national unity as a key issue of self-reliant independence.

In other words, united front was one of the most important deals President **Kim Il Sung** kept from the early period of the

anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle along with the establishment of Juche.

Proceeding from the ideals of great national unity and united front, President **Kim Il Sung** made steadfast efforts to realize alliance of nationalist forces of different channels and the anti-Japanese patriotic forces and achieved not a little successes and experiences.

It became a foundation to develop the anti-Japanese national united front in a broad way.

On the basis of it President **Kim Il Sung** corrected wrong views of some commanding members on united front in the framework of preparations for organizing a permanent united front body.

He told those, who doubted the issue, that a united front is not an alliance of political parties or public organizations alone and that a united front body can be formed as long as there are the masses and the hardcore leading members.

He also added that his view was people, whether ten or a hundred should be united on the basis of the commonness of aim and aspiration.

President **Kim Il Sung** had long made thorough preparations for the implementation of an immediate task to unite the total strength of the nation around a national liberation front.

On May 5, 1936 he proclaimed the foundation of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first permanent anti-Japanese national united front body in the Korean history of anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

Its inaugural meeting held in Donggang unanimously elected President **Kim Il Sung** chairman.

In this meeting also adopted its program and rules and an

inaugural declaration.

The establishment of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland marked an epochal event in consolidating a revolutionary mass foundation.

Because it was a mighty organization to develop the anti-Japanese national united front movement in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in an organized and systematic manner on a nation-wide scale.

It also marked a historic event of proclaiming once again the will to conduct the anti-Japanese struggle more vigorously by the efforts of the Korean nation itself and a turning point of pushing ahead with the whole Korean revolution centered on the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a fresh upswing.

After its founding the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland fully performed its mission as a permanent anti-Japanese national united front body under the wise guidance of President **Kim Il Sung** and displayed its vitality in the Korean people's struggle for national liberation.

After the liberation of Korea too, the line of united front was raised as an important issue.

It was because Korea was divided into the north and the south with the 38th parallel in-between to suit the interests of the United States and other powers.

Korea was forced to suffer a tragedy of national and territorial division as soon as it was liberated from the colonial rule.

The United States occupied south Korea and thus laid a grave obstacle in the way of unified development of Korea.

Under such circumstances President **Kim Il Sung** took an epochal measure to invariably hold up the line of unified front.

He appealed to all people who truly love their country and nation to turn out on the patriotic road for the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the nation transcending party affiliation and political grouping, political view and religious belief and mobilized all the Korean people for its realization.

He analyzed the situation of the Pacific War provoked by the Japanese imperialists turning unfavorable to fascism after the end of WWII and issued an order of general attack to the entire units of the Korean people's Revolutionary Army on August 9, 1945. He planned to deal a decisive strike at the Japanese imperialists with the military power reinforced for 15 years and the mass resistance of the entire Korean people.

The 20 year long sacred war for national liberation greeted its zenith.

According to his order, large units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which was divided into three route armies were dispatched to the appointed areas through land, sea and air and launched the final assault to destroy the Japanese imperialists.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army which was equal to a regular army hoisted red flags on points of military importance in Korea.

When million-strong Japanese crack detachments were helter-skelter, the Japanese emperor signed an instrument of unconditional surrender.

On August 15, 1945 the Korean people greeted the day of liberation they had waited so eagerly.

The immediate task of the Down-with-Imperialism Union was accomplished by the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the leadership of great President **Kim Il Sung**.

Through their life experience the Korean people understood that if man is to defend and glorify independence, he should hold a great leader in high esteem and faithfully follow his idea and will, not march the street holding a placard or commit suicide in token of protest.

The Korean people were liberated from the 40-odd year long colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism thanks to the great leader of the nation.

They were looking forward to a new society to enjoy an independent and creative life.

The Korean people spoke highly of President **Kim Il Sung** who defeated the formidable Japanese army and achieved the great cause as he had pledged on the Amnok River over 20 years before.

They called him an invincible commander possessed of steel strong pluck and the sun of the nation.

The sun was shining brightly on the road ahead of the Korean people.

Singing an immortal revolutionary hymn "song of General **Kim Il Sung**", they praised him as "our sun that can be covered by nothing".

The sun was shedding its bright light over the Korean people.

When the people were wrapped in wild delight at their liberation, President **Kim Il Sung** continued his arduous work to found a party, a state and an army.

2. Kim Il Sung-the sun of humankind

1) The birth of the sun's country

Korea has peculiarities of its historical development. It is surrounded by big countries. Due to the geopolitical and other reasons there were a great deal of remnants of flunkeyism and dogmatism among the people and the vicious habit of factional strife was also left by the "campaigners" who had taken part in the early communist movement. Therefore, Korea after liberation was faced with a troublesome alternative once again.

A Korean proverb says many cooks spoil the soup.

When Korea was liberated, there showed up a lot of patriots at home and abroad who had styled themselves "campaigners" and held fast to their own assertions each.

Their assertions were divided mainly into two categories.

One called for establishing a bourgeois democratic republic and the other for succeeding to the feudal state of the Ri dynasty.

President **Kim Il Sung** could not agree with their assertions.

He worked out a plan to build a people's democratic state considering the peculiarities of the historical development of Korea, the prevailing situation and the demands of the entire people and their interests.

He crushed all kinds of sophistries of the worshippers of great powers and dogmatists with his scientific logic and reasonable theories.

He consistently mapped out a plan to build a rich and independent state and energetically led the struggle for it.

He understood that the founding of a genuine working class party is the way of successfully surmounting the obstacle to the

revolution.

On the basis of the success and experience gained in party building during the anti-Japanese armed struggle he took measures to build party organizations in different areas without delay and founded the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea on October 10, 1945, less than 2 months after the surrender of Japan.

As there had already been established basic party organizations, he formed the supreme guidance body of the party. It was really a clairvoyant measure.

Availing themselves of the country's liberation, all sorts of political mongers were engaged in making their "centers" and expand their influence.

But President **Kim Il Sung** looked ahead into the future and founded the leadership of the party on the firm basis that had been laid during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

With this the Korean people came to have a genuine working classes party which could organize and guide their entire struggle.

President **Kim Il Sung** victoriously led the struggle of the Korean people and the Korean revolution as the founder and leader of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On February 8, 1948 he developed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Korean People's Army and thus laid military basis for nation building.

He set about a full dress work to build an independent state where the people would be masters.

First of all, he enforced democratic reforms for emancipating the people from feudal subjugation and shackles and thus laid a legal foundation to provide the people with an independent life.

He defined the character of the Korean revolution as anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic and took measures to transform the feudal exploitation relationship in a socialist way and enhance the social status of the people.

Considering the centuries-old desire of the peasants for land, he promulgated the "law on agrarian reform" on March 5, 1946 to make the peasants the masters of land.

In the wake of it he promulgated the "law on nationalization of major industries", the "law on sexual equality" and other democratic laws and thus provided the people with sovereign rights and enhanced their social and historical status.

In executing important laws of the state President **Kim Il Sung** did not blindly follow the view of the preceding classics.

Regarding the peculiarities and complexity of the historical development of Korea, he set forth the principle to rally the majority of the people around the party with the exception of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges, vicious reactionaries and traitors to the nation.

As a result, many people were rallied under the democratic banner as the motive force of the revolution.

They included hired and middle peasants, patriotic capitalists among urban handicraftsmen and intellectuals of propertied classes who had been the "object of target".

The workers, peasants and all other people of Korea who were converted from colonial slaves into the masters of the country fully trusted President **Kim Il Sung**, the savior of their destiny.

Their trust proceeded from sincerity, conscience and moral obligation.

The United States and its stooges felt fearful at the

consolidation of the revolutionary basis of the north of Korea and the growing trust of the people in their leader.

They schemed to divide Korea permanently and hatched a mean trick to set up a separate government in the area south of the 38th parallel.

The Koreans are a homogenous nation who has lived in one land with one blood and one language for over 5,000 years.

The United States which wanted to take a hegemonic position in north-east Asia and its stooges tried to divide the one nation and one territory into two.

Through his life experience President **Kim Il Sung** had been convinced that if a nation is to achieve a complete sovereignty and independence, it should establish an independent government which would enforce a genuine politics for the working masses of people in its activity.

He saw through the danger of division of the nation and roused the whole nation to the struggle for building a unified state. Soon after liberation there were different views on government building.

Some people called for the establishment of a feudal despotic system and some others a Soviet government.

It is true that a Soviet government represents the interests of workers and peasants, but in Korea it was unsuitable.

In a colonial semi-feudal society like Korea industry was not developed yet and so the working classes were still in an immature state.

The hired and poor peasants too, had been in centuries-old poverty and backwardness. That's why they could not manage the state properly.

The Soviet politics excludes the petty-bourgeois classes

including intellectuals. So it can not be supported by the broad masses of people, nor can it enforce a genuine politics advocating the interests of the people.

Having penetrated into the reality with his extraordinary wisdom and foresight President **Kim Il Sung** set forth a unique line to establish a new type government in liberated Korea, a people's government, neither a Commune type nor a Soviet type.

In particular, a scheme to set up a separate government was going on in south Korea.

To cope with it a central power organ should be established without delay in the north of Korea which had a favorable objective condition for the development of revolution.

It was an important task in the struggle to establish an all-Korean unified government.

In that situation President **Kim Il Sung** saw to it that the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea was established in February 1946.

But it did not conclude the struggle of the Korean people to settle power problem.

The United States occupying south Korea held a small general session of the United Nations and attempted to stage a separate election in south Korea.

Primarily, the United States had planned to seize the whole of Korea through an election under the supervision of the "UN Commission on Korea".

When the plan was faced with a strong protest of the Korean people, the United States cooked up another trick.

If the trick were allowed, the Korean nation who had lived harmoniously in one territory with one blood would be faced with a danger of being split into two.

Just at that time President **Kim Il Sung** proposed holding a joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations of the north and south of Korea and advanced a line for all patriotic and democratic forces to unite more firmly and wage a struggle to establish a unified government.

The proposal evoked a great response from the people of the north and south of Korea.

With proposal President **Kim Il Sung** solemnly promised to go together even with those who had committed crimes before the nation in the past, but were going to practice patriotism and sent letters of invitation to figures of different circles in south Korea.

President **Kim Il Sung** saw to it that the conference to be held in Pyongyang in April 1948 should involve even all the conservative politicians in south Korea including the boss of nationalists Kim Ku who had been President of the "Korean Provisional Government" before liberation and leader of the Independence Party of south Korea after liberation and Kim Kyu Sik, the former Vice President of the "Korean Provisional Government".

At this officials were surprised.

It was because all of them had been opposed to communism without any reason at the first line of anti- communism.

Reading their mind, President **Kim Il Sung** said if the US machination to divide Korea and perpetrate "separate election" and "separate government" were to be smashed, it was necessary to form a national united front and, for the purpose, to boldly work together with the right-wing nationalist forces disobedient to the United States in south Korea, Kim Ku in particular.

The broadminded and scientific determination of President

Kim Il Sung proved valid afterwards. After the historic north south joint conference President **Kim Il Sung** arranged a significant gathering for the south Korean guests on Ssuk islet of the Taedong River in Pyongyang.

The President got on board a small ferryboat and helped Kim Ku, Kim Kyu Sik and other south Korean politicians follow him and shared an open-minded conversation with them over the future of the nation.

It was a noble scene reflecting a dramatic event.

Witnessing the scene, a south Korean figure said in excitement: What a great dramatic scene!

Those men who stood at the first line of anti-communism even by yesterday are so satisfied on the "communist brand" ferryboat!

After meeting President **Kim Il Sung** Kim Ku said to his secretary:

"As for me, I had already known that General **Kim Il Sung** is a great man, a very outstanding man in military affairs in particular. But I have not yet known that he is so much a Great Leader.

While looking after all people in his warm embrace, he worked out a plan to drive out the Yankees and unify the country. He is really a heaven-born man!"

All the Koreans in the north and the south were attracted by President **Kim Il Sung**, the sun of the nation.

Confused at it, the United States and divisionist forces tried to hold a separate election.

The south Korean people staged a vigorous struggle against it. Through their life experience, they had deeply felt that the great President **Kim Il Sung** was the only man that defended

national sovereignty and independence and glorified the country.

The United States that occupied south Korea in place of Japan after liberation forcibly dissolved all the democratic political parties and public organizations and imprisoned and slaughtered lots of patriots.

It enforced martial laws one after another more terribly than in the time of Japanese rule and placed south Korea under US military administration.

Man keeps independence as his life and soul.

The south Korean people who had been placed under the yoke of slavery by Japan for over 40 years could not leave their destiny to the mercy of foreign aggressors.

The south Korean people eagerly wanted to live like those in the north where democratic reforms were enforced under the people's government established by President **Kim Il Sung** to make the workers and peasants the masters of factories and land and all people enjoy an independent dignity.

They turned out in the struggle against the US occupation of south Korea and the separate election of the divisionist forces.

In the course of it a lot of patriotic people were killed by US troops.

But the separatists instigated by the United States rigged up an election on May 10, 1948 in defiance of the unanimous protest the entire Korean people.

The "election" however, was not held as the United States and the separatists wanted.

The "May 10 separate election" was not cancelled on Jeju Island and other areas of south Korea.

According to exaggerated data made public by the separatist forces, only 10-20 % of voters took part in the poll in north and

south Kyongsang provinces.

During a week around the election 228 election offices were assaulted and polling stations and ballot boxes were burnt or destroyed.

Evil policemen and pro-Japanese and pro-US "candidates" were punished in the name of the people.

It was the most miserable election.

The "May 10 separate election" failed.

This notwithstanding, the United States cooked up a "parliament" by assembling pro-Japanese and pro-US elements and traitors to the nation and tried to form a "government" there and advertise it as an "all-Korean government".

It was really a brazenfaced and despicable trick.

The election involved not a voter in north Korea and less than 20 % of the voters of south Korea. But the United States attempted to have the "government" recognized as an "all-Korean government"

There was created a very grave situation.

The half of the Korean territory was in a danger of being reduced to a complete colony of the United States.

Seeing through the rapidly changing situation, President **Kim Il Sung** convened a consultative meeting of leaders of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea in late June 1948.

Addressing the meeting, he laid bare the unlawfulness of the separate election in south Korea and the organization of the south Korean "national assembly" and stressed the need to establish an all-Korean government without delay.

Eventually, there were held elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly to set up an all-Korean supreme

legislative body representing the will of the entire people of north and south Korea.

North Korea guaranteed the democratic rights and freedom to the masses of people by laws.

At open meetings the voters recommended representatives of workers, peasants, office employees, intellectuals, entrepreneurs, traders, handicraftsmen, men of religion and other people of different strata and representatives of political parties and social organizations, 212 in all as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and cast ballots.

In south Korea, where a free election was prohibited by the fascist rule of the United States and the separatists, voters elected people's representatives by the method of signing their names.

Then the representatives gathered in Haeju city near the military demarcation line and recommended 360 candidates to deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and cast ballots.

Afterwards, on August 25, 1948 the north and south of Korea held general elections and established the Supreme People's Assembly, the first all-Korean unified supreme legislative body in the history of Korea

The first session of the Supreme People's Assembly held in September 8 elected the Great Leader **Kim Il Sung** the Premier and the head of state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in reflection of the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people.

On September 9 he proclaimed the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a legitimate state established by the supreme legislative body based on the general election of the entire Korean people.

Thanks to President **Kim Il Sung** the Korean people became the true masters of the state and society and dignified people opening the broad road of revival of the nation.

They also came to have a powerful weapon to successfully accomplish their cause and thus demonstrate the might of an independent and sovereign state exercising its rights on an equal footing with all other states of the world, big and small.

The founding of the DPRK by President **Kim Il Sung** marked a complete revival of the Korean nation and a brilliant birth of the sun's country.

The Korean people spoke highly of him as father of the sun's country. What made the Korean people praise the President so highly as the sun and father?

The people estimate their leader by his political philosophy, aspiration, personality and ability.

According to such features, they trust or reject him.

President **Kim Il Sung** devoted himself only for the people from the difficult days of anti-Japanese armed struggle when there was not yet a state.

His pledge on the Amnok River was made for the people and the formation of the DIU and the arduous armed struggle proceeded not from his strong ambition for a successful career, but from his fiery love for the country and the people.

With a belief that filial piety in a family too, should be in love for and devotion to the people he followed even after burying his parents, uncle and younger brother in an alien land in tears.

His patriotic spirit is permeated in the 10 point program of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland published before liberation and the 20 point platform of the DPRK.

Experiencing his sincerity, the people could not but feel his warm heart and trust in him as the sun. But many countries of the world did not yet know such a great event.

On June 25, 1950, the fifth year of liberation the Syngman Rhee clique of south Korea provoked a war against the north early in the morning under the instigation of the United States.

The Korean War which lasted until July 1953 fully showed the distinguished leadership ability of President **Kim Il Sung**, thereby startling the world public.

US imperialism has always been ambitious to dominate others.

The United States has inflicted enormous damage upon the Korean people for more than 100 years.

The Korean people do not forget it and regard the United States as their sworn enemy.

The strategic aim of the United States has always been to conquer Korea and control the whole of the Asian continent.

After occupying the southern half of Korea allegedly for disarming the defeated Japanese armed force the United States did not want to miss a capital opportunity to realize its long-cherished ambition to conquer Asia.

Some people do not yet have a correct understanding as to the prime mover of the Korean War.

Who triggered off the Korean War?

The United States officially announced that north Korea invaded south Korea on orders from the Kremlin. It is a sheer lie.

Like a thief crying "Stop thief", US ambassador to south Korea John Muccio asserted like that in his report to Washington according to a script worked out by the United States and south

Korea in advance.

A US Assistant Secretary of State for the United Nations in his will in 1950 said that there had been mapped out a plan already before the Korean War broke out that in case south Korea is invaded, the United States would let the United Nations dispatch an armed force to Korea.

It was only two years that the Korean People's Army was reorganized into a regular armed force, whereas the United States was boasting of its one hundred year long history of war.

The war between the young Korean People's Army and the mercenaries of the United States and its 15 satellite countries.

Provoking the war on June 25, the United States planned to swallow up the whole of Korea overnight. They clamored that they would take breakfast in Haeju city near the military demarcation line, lunch in Pyongyang and supper on the Amnok River on the northern border area. The United States was utterly ignorant of President **Kim Il Sung** and the Korean people led by him.

Today too, the United States maps out such an absurd plan, overestimating its strength.

A salient proof of it is its invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq. The White House had prattled that the US army would occupy Iraq and Afghanistan in a week at the longest.

Not a few years have passed since then. But what has become of the anticipation?

Far more than 60 years ago too, the United States miscalculated so seriously as today.

Upon receiving an urgent report of the war ignited by the United States at dawn, President **Kim Il Sung** called an emergency meeting.

Entering the meeting hall, he said:

"Our enemies are really foolish. The Americans have misjudged the Koreans. We should show the mettle of our Koreans."

He issued an order to immediately go over to a decisive counterattack on all frontlines.

Not frightened at a great power's invasion, he gave orders to repel the enemy's attack immediately. Such a great decision could be made only by President **Kim Il Sung** who created the guiding idea centered on the masses of people and brought up them as powerful subjects of revolution and believed in their ideological and spiritual might and was convinced of the validity of his cause.

In response to his order of counterattack sons and daughters of Korea fully displayed their unparalleled courage and collective heroism in battles to liberate the southern part of Korea and do-or-die fights to defend their motherland, smashing the myth of mightiness of the United States for the first time and won the war.

In his work titled "From the Danube to the Amnok" (Hark, Commander-in-Chief of the "UN Forces" said: "The north Korean army can be said to be successful thanks to the competent command of General **Kim Il Sung**.

He was a commander who performed admirable exploits in a war against the Japanese army for many years till Japan suffered defeat in the Second World War.

In carrying out the instruction of my government, I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army Commander in history to sign an Armistice without victory."

During the three year long Korean war the "UN forces" lost

manpower surpassing 1,567,000 including over 405,000 US troops, 12,224 aircraft, 564 warships, 3,255 tanks and armored cars, 7,635 artillery pieces of different types and a large amount of other combat and technical equipment and munitions.

The Korean people celebrated their victory loudly cheering for General **Kim Il Sung** and showed the mettle of Koreans in the post-war reconstruction too.

The Korean people firmly kept in their hearts the confidence that only victory and glory are in store for them when they do as taught by President **Kim Il Sung**. In fact, President **Kim Il Sung** led the Korean War to victory with his scientific foresight and superb strategy and tactics and even in the difficult days of war he enforced popular policies without letup, thereby giving the people strength and courage to devote their all for the socialist motherland which satisfied their centuries-old desire.

Shouldering the heavy burden of war as Supreme Commander, he always found himself among peasants and workers and encouraged them.

He regarded it as an important issue decisive of the future of the country to work out policies reflecting their demands and interests.

Immediately after the People's Army went over to counterattack and liberated Seoul and many other places of south Korea, he saw to it that agrarian and other democratic reforms were enforced in south Korea as in the north, thereby giving hope and confidence to the local people.

When the fierce war was going on Korea introduced universal free medical service in January 1953 and thus attracted the attention of the world public.

Hardly anybody knows the word of doctor's fee in Korea.

The free medical care in Korea has deep roots.

In the first half of the 1930s when the anti-Japanese armed struggle was at its height free medical service was introduced at guerrilla bases.

After liberation the system was brought in force for workers, peasants and their dependent family members. Now it is universal.

The free medical service in Korea is different from the similar system in some countries that is limited to diagnosis and prescription. Korea enforces a complete and universal free medical care system.

Everybody in Korea enjoys free medical service irrespective of sex, age, place of residence, occupation, the quality and quantity of labor and income.

Not only checkup and prescription, but inpatient and outpatient hospital care, medication, operation, assistance of childbirth and even traveling expenses to sanatoria are all free.

There is no end in the popular policies enforced by President **Kim Il Sung**.

The post-war reconstruction in Korea was another war without gun report against the US imperialist and south Korean war maniacs.

The United States said that north Korea would not be able to get back on her feet in a hundred years.

Korea had been totally destroyed and reduced to ruins.

At the same time the south Korean authorities in collusion with the United States were watching for a chance to provoke another war.

Availing themselves of that opportunity, some dogmatists were opposed to socialist transformation of relations of

production in Korea as premature.

They did not consider the actual situation of Korea, but absolutized foreign experiences.

Nevertheless, President **Kim Il Sung** wisely led the post-war rehabilitation and socialist construction wisely with a steel strong will and pluck and completed in a matter of only 14 years the objective of industrialization that had taken other countries hundreds of years.

During the period there started the "Chollima Movement" in Korea.

It is a revolutionary movement sweeping away everything old-fashioned from all spheres of the economy, culture, ideology and morality, and constantly making innovations in socialist construction.

Under the slogan "One for all and all for one" the Korean people helped and led each other forward to make collective innovations.

Chollima is a winged horse in a legend running 400 kilometers a day.

Through the movement the ideological and mental features of the people reached a high plane and their material and cultural level was also improved beyond comparison.

In 1959 Korea enforced universal free education system under which all pupils and students could learn at state expense. The university and higher specialized school students receive scholarships.

Korea introduced 11 year compulsory free education in 1972.

In April 1974 Korea adopted the "law on completely abolishing the taxation system" at the instance of President

Kim Il Sung and thus made the first tax-free country in the world.

The state benefits for the people increased.

In Korea the state is the administrator responsible for the material and cultural life of the people.

Food is supplied to all people at nominal prices.

Every year the state builds dwelling houses for tens of thousand families and distributes them to working people free of charge.

Today house rent is a headache in all countries of the world including my country.

In Korea the rent for rural dwelling is free and in urban areas the state compensates more than 90 % of the rent of one-story dwelling and more than 75 % of the rent of multi-story apartment house.

Those who failed to experience and witness the reality of Korea can hardly believe that kind of fact.

Through their ever-prosperous life the Korean people believe that the Korean socialism set up by President **Kim Il Sung** is the most popular social system for them and are firmly determined to defend their **Kim Il Sung** Korea to the end in any adversity.

The miracle of Korea is admired by the people of many countries of the world.

The world public calls Korea "a model socialist country" and "a country of Renaissance in the 20th century" and highly praised the exploits of President **Kim Il Sung**, calling him a "great sun".

President **Kim Il Sung** took his place in the hearts of all people as a being like sunlight for his boundless enthusiasm and devotion for the country and the people.

2) **Kim Il Sung** - love and hatred of the great man

In June 1994 Carter, the ex-US President visited Pyongyang and met President **Kim Il Sung**.

Telling journalists, he said: "President **Kim Il Sung** is greater than George Washington, Tomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, three US Presidents who took the most brilliant place in American history." Then what made the ex-President of the hostile country speak so highly and fairly of the greatness of President **Kim Il Sung**.

A political leader should be possessed of the qualifications and virtues to analyze complicated problems arising in the revolution and construction and deal with them skillfully and to organize the members of society correctly and mobilize them to the struggle for happiness.

Such features can be described as his attraction.

It can be likened to the sun of the universe that draws so many planets with its attraction and places them on their orbits, thereby forming a solar system.

If the strength of the sun proceeds from a strong magnetic force, the attraction of a political leader is based on his great idea and outstanding guidance and warm affection and noble personality.

President **Kim Il Sung** established the Workers' Party of Korea, the regular armed forces and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

But the Korean people have not always passed a smooth road since then.

Korea had to be a trailblazer to build Korean socialism.

Korea, a small country occupying only 220,000 square kilometers was divided into the north and south in favor of the United States and some other great powers.

After that some people wanted to make Korea obey to a big country and some others spoke ill of the independent line of Korea and attempted to force Korea to follow them.

President **Kim Il Sung** gave a decisive answer to them.

"Every country has a party.

There can be parties with a long history or short history and parties of a big country or small country.

But there can be neither senior or junior parties, nor a party that leads, nor a party that is led."

It was really an audacious statement based on his firm independent stand.

Such a statement can't be made by any state leader, but only by a statesman who believes in the validity of his cause and its victory and in the creative strength of his people.

President **Kim Il Sung** decided to accomplish the cause of the Korean people not by relying on others and modeling after others, but by depending on the Koreans themselves to suit their interests.

President **Kim Il Sung** had led Korea only to victory for 50 years without any vacillation and mistake in policy.

The collapse of the former Soviet Union and subsequent frustration of socialism in east European countries surprised the international community.

The west prattled that the event in Eastern Europe would take place in Korea too.

Nevertheless, Korea held a red flag higher and advanced the slogan "Our socialism centered on the people shall not perish!"

"Our" means Korean and Juche revolutionary style that embodies the man-centered idea of President **Kim Il Sung**.

The world witnessed the might of Korea and the unyielding spirit of the Korean people who were confidently advancing united firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea.

Such a people can not be changed like east European people.

The Koreans like to say, "He laughs best who laughs last. He who laughs last is victor".

Only those who believe their choice to be correct can say like that.

In the 1950s the United States committed the Korean War by means of up-to-date military equipment and rich war experience in addition to the large armed forces of 15 satellite countries.

Then, what forced them to fall on their knees before the young Korean People's Army?

It had been a riddle for me, though I had a long political career. I could realize it only after visiting Korea on several occasions.

In a word, the decisive factor of victory of a war lies not in superiority of military technique, but in the mental state of the army and the people participating in the war.

The noble patriotic spirit of the Korean people to repulse the aggressors and defend the country was stronger than anything else.

Korea won the war thanks to the superb strategy and tactics of President **Kim Il Sung** and the strength of the army and the people rallied firmly around their leader.

According to classical military theories, the Korean People's Army was to lose the war with the US-led allied forces.

A Prussian proverb says: "Look at the spear and shield of

your rival".

It means that you should look at the weapon of the enemy before pouncing upon him.

The proverb failed in the Korean War. Why?

Here is an anecdote showing how sincerely the Korean army and people followed their leader.

In the autumn of 1950, the United States illegally hurled the "UN Forces" into the Korean War, forcing the Korean People's Army to make a temporary strategic retreat.

While acquainting himself with how the retreat was going on in a deep night. President **Kim Il Sung** happened to meet an old man driving an ox-cart.

The President asked the old man where he was going. The old man replied that he was going to the north to see General **Kim Il Sung**.

In the dark he could not recognize the General. He said frankly that all people should go to General **Kim Il Sung** to see victory.

The People's Army fought valiantly.

Hero Ri Su Bok blocked the enemy's pillbox with his breast. Hero Kang Ho Yong blast himself in the enemy position with a hand grenade in his mouth.

The United States could not imagine such a heroic struggle of the Korean People's Army.

The United States acknowledged its defeat and signed an armistice agreement for the first time in 100 years.

The absolute loyalty of the Korean people and army to their leader was produced by his infinite love for them.

President **Kim Il Sung**'s love for his people is boundless, passionate and consistent.

As its nomenclature shows the DPRK is not a monarchy. But this country has "kings" numbering millions.

Then, who are the kings?

President **Kim Il Sung** loves children particularly.

He always said that in Korea, which is not a kingdom, children are "kings".

It shows his noble outlook on posterity and future.

President **Kim Il Sung** took every opportunity to find himself among children.

The following happened in February 1936 during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At that time the Japanese imperialists devised wicked designs to disintegrate the Korean People's Revolutionary Army from within and fabricated the "Minsaengdan", an organization of their running dogs.

Then they spreaded a rumor as if the organization struck root into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Taken in by the crafty scheme of the Japanese imperialists, some national chauvinists and sectarian flunkeys conducted the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in an ultra-Leftist way and ruthlessly killed staunch Korean revolutionaries, labeling them as members of the "Minsaegdan".

Informed of it, President **Kim Il Sung** could not but be enraged and left for his soldiers who were under surveillance. When he reached a log cabin, it was packed with suspects in rags with groundless stigma.

President **Kim Il Sung** said:

"I have come to see my revolutionary comrades, but they say all of you are pro-Japanese traitors and reactionaries and can not become my comrades-in-arms, I can not believe in the words."

At this all the soldiers burst out sobbing and told him that they had never belonged to the "Minsaengdan".

President **Kim Il Sung** said to them:

"Today I hardly can say who is a 'Minsaegdan' member and who is not because nobody can prove it.

But today I can clearly declare that here in this place nobody is a 'Minsaengdan' member because all of you denied your membership.

I'd like to believe in what you say.

You should clearly know that from this time you will go back to a clean slate and start anew. There is not any unclean past."

The soldiers burst into tears.

President **Kim Il Sung** went on:

"I state that the suspicion of being members of the 'Minsaegdan' that has so far annoyed you is totally null and void from this time.

I also declare that all of you have been embraced in the ranks of the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army."

Then he had documents of the "Minsaengdan" brought and set fire to them.

The flames burnt down all sorts of mistrust and misunderstanding and the hearts of all soldiers were filled with warm respect for the President.

President **Kim Il Sung** was told that Children's Corps members were forsaken at a secret camp due to the inhuman act of the chauvinists.

He put aside all affairs and left for them.

The children were orphans who lost their parents and

brothers and sisters to the Japanese imperialists and followed the revolutionary army, treading the thorny path across the steep mountains with a determination to avenge the enemy.

They ought to have been protected by the revolutionaries, but the chauvinists turned their faces away from the children, claiming that they were a burden of the revolutionary army. They were afraid that the location of the secret camp would be exposed to the enemy if the children were nearby.

They were living in seclusion in a deep forest for their self-protection and forbade the children from approaching them.

In the cold winter the children were suffering from hunger and cold without food and clothing.

The chauvinists even treated the children with contempt on false charges of being involved in the "Minsaengdan" and attempted to register on the list of "Minsaengdan" the children's sympathizers as well as those who had looked after the children.

The children were leading a wretched life in the desolate forest, in a prison without a wire fence, falsely accused of relations with "Minsaengdan".

On President **Kim Il Sung**'s arrival at the secret camp, the children crowded out of the log cabin.

They had awaited him through the winter.

The children ran at full speed towards the President. But, suddenly they hesitated and stopped, looking at the President from a distance.

President **Kim Il Sung** was struck by their shabby appearance, swollen faces, burnt, torn and worn-out clothes. They were virtually naked.

The President hugged them.

He went into the barracks and found some children who

were bedridden from illness huddled up in a corner of the chilly room without a blanket.

He took out his only blanket from the knapsack and covered the children with it.

Having heard the news belatedly that President **Kim Il Sung** arrived at the secret camp, some people who had blindly obeyed national chauvinists appeared in the room.

The eyes of the President flashed with anger.

He did not respond to them and strictly scolded them: "Are you humans? What on earth have you done for these poor children?"

They could not utter a word.

President **Kim Il Sung** called all soldiers there and severely criticized them for their indifference to the living of the children.

He said:

"Just think what children they are!

Their parents were all sacrificed while fighting the Japanese imperialists.

Even after the guerrilla district was dissolved, the children did not go to the enemy-controlled area, but followed you, guerrillas to here.

Nevertheless, far from looking after them, you accused them of having relations with 'Minsaengdan'.

What a foolish act and serious crime it is!

Your mistake is not restricted to your failure to look after some Children's Corps members alone.

As we are communists, we value and love children. It proceeds not merely from our human love for children.

We love them because we struggle to make them live well in a happy society without exploitation and suppression in the

future and they guarantee a bright future of the Korean revolution.

Our revolution is a protracted and arduous struggle.

That's why, if we fail to accomplish the revolution, these children should continue it and if they fail, the next generation should accomplish it..

If we are to be faithful to the Korean revolution to the end, we should firmly bring up revolutionaries of the future that would continue our revolution."

Concluding his speech, President **Kim Il Sung** put his hand into the inside pocket of his coat and produced something carefully wrapped.

It was money.

Saying "I have nothing but this money", the President told the political commissar of the regiment to buy cloth with the money at a town and dress the most rugged children to begin with.

The money of 20 Won had been given by his mother Kang Pan Sok when he was setting out on the road of revolution. She had saved the money penny by penny for the son by doing needlework and laundry for pay.

That's why President **Kim Il Sung** had always felt the warmth of his mother and her earnest expectation in the money.

The President produced just the money.

It shows he treasured and loved the children most and wanted to devote his all to them.

Like this, President **Kim Il Sung**'s love for children proceeded not only from his humanity, but also from his noble sense of revolutionary obligation to bring up future revolutionaries.

In Korea there are lots of anecdotes on the warm affection of

President **Kim Il Sung** for children.

Every New Year he started his work from calling on children.

The children call President **Kim Il Sung** father and feel it the greatest happiness and honor to be together with him.

Staying in Pyongyang, I had an opportunity to read the words of a song.

The words read as follows:

If anybody asks me
When I feel the happiest in a year
I answer loudly
On the New Year s Day
We celebrate together with the Marshal
Oh, a year is three hundred sixty five days
I wish every day were the New Year s Day

It was a wish of not a writer, but all children of Korea. It is natural.

President **Kim Il Sung** set up not only kindergartens and schools of all levels, but schoolchildren's palaces in all areas of the country so that the sons and daughters of the working masses could develop their talents to their hearts' content.

It means that President **Kim Il Sung** made the kings of the country treated like a real king.

One day in June 1969 President **Kim Il Sung** was returning from his on-the-spot guidance tour.

On the road he saw little schoolchildren going back home and had his car stopped.

The children made a bow to the President.

Looking at them kindly, the President asked them if they study in groups at home and why the group study was good.

A pupil answered that studying in groups is good because they can share a textbook.

In the thoughtless reply of a mere child the President learned that the children were lacking textbook.

Right after that he took measures to supply more textbooks and convened a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea to discuss preparations for the new school year.

Concluding the meeting, he remarked:

"We are parents of pupils. This Political Bureau meeting is as good as a meeting of parents. We should solve textbook problem at this meeting"

President **Kim Il Sung** is the education guardian of school children in Korea.

In April 1977 Korea celebrated the 65th birthday of President **Kim Il Sung**.

At his instance school uniforms, footwear and school things were to be supplied as gifts to all children from kindergarteners to university students.

The president had always said he would realize his dearest wishes if he saw the children dressed and fed well.

When he saw a barefoot boy on the road, he bought shoes for him and when he saw young children playing without overcoats, he could not fall asleep all night and took measures to supply wadded clothes gratis to all children in the rural areas.

So, giving all children his gifts was his great joy.

While giving on-site guidance to a province far from the capital, he wanted to see if the children in his gift clothes looked well and called at Yonpung middle school.

The pupils and teachers who had received his affectionate gifts the day before gave cheers, shedding the tears of thanks.

President **Kim Il Sung** was very satisfied to see the pupils in new clothes, saying the clothes look very beautiful.

He saw if the sweater of a schoolgirl was fit and stopped before a schoolboy in dark blue clothes.

He took a step backward, closely watching his appearance and saying with laughter "You are a gentleman."

Seeing the pupils in new clothes, President **Kim Il Sung** was so much pleased as if all his wishes had been gratified. Looking up at his bright face, the accompanying officials moved to tears at his lifelong efforts for the happiness of the people.

That day President **Kim Il Sung** held a camera to take souvenir photographs of the children as if he wanted to remember the happy schoolchildren of a mountainous district in the same new clothes with those of town schoolchildren.

Seeing the President taking photographs of children one by one, sometimes rising or moving from his seat and sometimes stooping, the schoolchildren, teachers and officials were choked with emotion.

A good long time passed.

The teachers were worried about his fatigue and tried to dissuade him from continuing.

He said if he stopped photographing, the rest children would be very sorry and had a photograph taken together with all other children.

Only after that did he get on his car, kindly grasping the hands of teachers and children who were reluctant to part from him.

The teachers and children and the peasants working in the

field ran after the car, cheering for Marshal **Kim Il Sung**.

In Korea all people as well as the children call the President father and the sun because he does all things for a father and the sun to do.

The warm affection of President **Kim Il Sung** reaches all Koreans evenly.

Here is another anecdote.

In October 1954, the year after the war came to a close. President **Kim Il Sung** went to a rural village on the west coast to help newly organized agricultural cooperative farms in their economic management and look after the farmers' livelihood.

He sat with farmers face to face to discuss the problems to remove war damage as soon as possible. He asked them how much damage the village had suffered.

He learned that a farmer had lost his kinsfolk, 33 in all.

That moment his eyes flashed with indignation.

He grasped the hands of the farmer called Pae Chang Hyon and patted him on the shoulder to console him in grief. Drying the tears with his handkerchief, the President also told him in a husky voice to stop sobbing and get over his sorrow with a firmer resolve to revenge his kinsfolk and defend the country.

The sun set and dusk fell.

The accompanying officials repeatedly said to the President that it was the time he left, but the President was not going to leave.

Only when the officials said repeatedly, did he console the farmer time and again and went out of the house.

A bright moon was up in the sky.

Reluctant to leave the farmer's house, he stopped walking and looked at the quiet house and empty room.

That moment he thought if he had left, how sorrowful the farmer would be alone all night and so, he could not leave the farmer alone, however busy he might be.

He stood in a heavy silence for a while and stepped up to the farmer and said:

"I can't leave you alone in the empty room. So, I will stay overnight with you."

He stepped back towards the room.

At the warm affection the farmer felt a lump in his throat and burst in tears again, throwing himself into the arms of the President.

Soothing the crying farmer, the President told his adjutant to bring a bottle of wine. He filled a glass and offered it to the farmer, saying it would appease him a little.

But the farmer could not receive the affectionate cup given by the great man to calm down the sorrow of an ordinary farmer.

The President urged him to drink the cup dry.

The farmer received the cup, but could not drink at the thought that, however great his sorrow might be, it could not be compared with the pains and agony the President had undergone for the people and the revolution.

But the President stopped touring and stayed overnight with him to alleviate his grief.

That night the President and the farmer talked about many things. The President as well as the farmer failed to get to sleep all night.

When the dawn broke, the President got up and suggested going out to a ferry.

That day the President skipped the breakfast and walked till noon, finding a measure for the local farmers to build a reservoir

and obtain 10 hectares of new land.

Like this, the President not only soothed the pain of an ordinary farmer, but encouraged him to work with a fresh strength and find the joy of life in a worthwhile labor to create a new life.

It is an anecdote showing the great personality of President **Kim Il Sung** who is a genuine human being rather than the head of state of a country.

Visiting a rural village, he acquainted himself with how the farmers were getting along, opened the lid of a rice chest, tasted bean paste and even was concerned about the future of the children of farmers who were serving in the army.

Looking round factories, he conversed with many workers to learn about the situation of their factory and called at the workers' hostels, dining halls and houses to see their living conditions.

At hostels he acquainted himself with the living conditions of workers such as bedclothes, pillows and heating and asked how much wages they receive, if they had winter clothes and street clothes, if they have bath often, and where they do washing.

Visiting families, he asked what they had taken as lunch, how much rice were supplied to them and how much vegetables were prepared for the winter and if firewood were prepared sufficiently.

One early morning in the summer of 1966 President **Kim Il Sung** was passing Changsuwon Coop Farm in the suburbs of Pyongyang. He wanted to teach how to grow rice to the farmers who would do rice farming for the first time, but failed to find farmers.

Towards midday he went to the field again.

The farm was a memorable place.

In January 1957 he visited the farm to satisfy the desire of the local farmers and climbed up and down a rugged mountain in a snowy night with a torch in his hand to fix the site of reservoirs.

Finding the President get off his car the farmers went out of the field to welcome him.

Saying he had been to the field early in the morning, the President taught how to grow rice.

After a while he said they'd better to learn how to cultivate rice in another place and told the work team leader and some other farmers to get on his car.

Seeing them hesitate because of their muddy shoes and clothes, he urged them to get on.

The farmers thought the car would carry them to a farm experiment station or an experimental plot of the Academy of Agricultural Science.

To their surprise, however, the car stopped at the garden of the residence of the President.

The garden was not decorated with rare flowers, but built up in a simple and cozy manner. What was more surprising was that the President made experiment plots in the garden and was rearing different crops there.

There were seen dry field rice, ripening wheat and barley, reed and other grasses of different kinds for domestic animals.

The farmers could not but be surprised.

President **Kim Il Sung** found himself in a small plot and weeded in the heat of the day, explaining about various farming methods from sowing to harvesting for a long time.

Such were the devotion and ardor of the great man for the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the country.

I have never seen any account that the head of a state built an experiment field in the garden of his residence and raised different crops.

Such a fact can be seen only in Korea, the sun's country.

President **Kim Il Sung** loves and puts forward those who work devotedly in silence for the party and the revolution and for the country and the people more than those who are talkative. In Korea a large number of people grew from ordinary worker or peasant or intellectual to hero or deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly under the care of President **Kim Il Sung**.

The President's love knows neither limit nor discrimination.

Sunray makes a sunny spot and a shady spot.

But the love of President **Kim Il Sung**, the human sun, does not make a shady spot.

He more warmly embraces those who suffer from mental anguish.

I heard a story about Choe Tok Sin who had worked as division and corps commander of the south Korean army, foreign minister and ambassador of the south Korean government.

In the days of the Korean War he fought against north Korea.

In the last phase of his life he was disillusioned with south Korean society and sought refuge in a foreign country. In search of a genuine road for the nation he visited Pyongyang.

President **Kim Il Sung** met him on several occasions and encouraged him saying: "Past is past. When the country stands at the crossroads of split or reunification, I hope you would play your part for reunification hand in hand with us."

When he visited Pyongyang for the fifth time, the President said;

"We failed to meet in our youth and have met in our old age like this.

I want to conduct a patriotic struggle hand in hand with you, if you don't mind. Nobody has the right to die before reunifying the country."

In September 1986 Choe declared his permanent residence in Pyongyang. After that President **Kim Il Sung** saw to it that he, at the advanced age of 70, could work as Deputy Chairman of the Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Chairman of the CC of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Chairman of the Korean Religionists' Association, Honorary President of the newspaper "Thongil Sinbo" and Chairman of the Korean Golf Association.

After settling down in Pyongyang Choe Tok Sin was elected a deputy to the 8th Supreme People's Assembly (parliament) and devoted his perseverant efforts to publish several books including "**Kim Il Sung**, he is a God", "The nation and I" in praise of President **Kim Il Sung** and "Let us find a way for the nation to survive".

When he took a mortal disease, President **Kim Il Sung** visited him at his deathbed and, grasping his hands, said in a husky voice that how he was attacked by so serious an illness, though he had said he would do many things for the prosperity of the nation and the reunification of the country.

At this warm care Choe Tok Sin felt a lump in his throat, bursting into tears.

When he passed away, President **Kim Il Sung** took a measure to hold a state funeral for him and sent a wreath in his

name.

When his coffin was to be carried out of the house, the President visited his bier and expressed deep sorrow.

The deceased was buried at the cemetery of patriotic martyrs where his late father had been laid in state.

Here is another story about doctor Ri Pyong Hun.

Born in Seoul, south Korea, during the Japanese occupation of Korea, Ri graduated from a medical college and managed his private hospital.

He was married to a Japanese girl.

Availing themselves of the complicated situation after liberation, anti-Party factionalists branded him as a pro-Japanese on the pretext of his past career, confiscating his hospital and putting his family under house arrest.

Informed of it, President **Kim Il Sung** asked about Ri in detail and said:

"Some people say that he lived well in the past with his private hospital, but I wonder how well he lived.

They say he is a pro-Japanese because his wife is Japanese, but I wonder if he should be branded as a pro-Japanese because of that.

Communists should not view the problem of people in so narrow-minded a manner, nor should they make a hasty conclusion and doubt."

He personally met doctor Ri and said:

"We believe in you. I was told that you are going to get a divorce from your wife. Is it true? Now you and your wife have three children. If you get divorced from your wife, the children will lose their mother.

If anybody tries to accuse you of your wife being Japanese, I

will bear the responsibility for you."

Then he appointed him director of the hospital under the security cadre training battalion.

Under the special trust of President **Kim Il Sung** doctor Ri worked well at a responsible post of the medical service in the army and his Japanese wife was admitted into the Workers' Party of Korea.

In Korea there is a special social stratum of family members of those who have gone to the south.

During the past Korean War between 1950 and 1953 some people were drawn to south Korea. Because of their low classes consciousness not a few people were afraid of the A-bomb threat of the United States and went to south Korea following the US army who took to flight.

Some narrow-minded people looked down upon their family members or defined them as an unbelievable stratum, thereby making them live in a depressed mood.

One day in May 1959 President **Kim Il Sung** went to the newly liberated area and met the family members of those who have gone to south Korea.

Considering their mental anguish, the President asked about their living in detail.

At that time a woman said in tears:

"It is a great honor for us to see you.

I can't know if I am dreaming or awake. We are really glad."

The woman told the President about all her past life.

Listening to her with the pangs of sorrow, he said:

"Our party and state open your prospect. You should carve out your destiny for yourself.

In the future you should work well and thus be admitted to

the party and be well off.

You should participate in political life well and social activists and labor heroines should come out of you."

Thanks to such a deep trust labor heroines and farm managerial chairpersons came out of the women and also labor heroes and deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly came out of the former soldiers of the south Korean army.

President **Kim Il Sung** consistently held fast to a plan to reunify the country by national unity based on patriotic ideas of loving the country, the nation and the people.

His idea on independent reunification and national unity is passing through the main policy for Korea's reunification advanced by him from the day of liberation to the end of his life.

The historic July 7 inter-Korean joint statement based on the ideas of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the five point program for national reunification, the proposal for founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and other reunification proposals are all run through with his love for human beings and the nation.

Love is directly proportional to hatred.

The warmer one's love for justice, the stronger his hatred for injustice.

President **Kim Il Sung** hated those who infringed upon the interests of the people and lorded it over them, the sectarian flunkeys and dogmatists devoid of independent spirit, revolutionary principle and confidence.

To President **Kim Il Sung** the people are teachers and the heaven and his greatest happiness was to devote his whole life to defending the interests of the people.

That's why during the most arduous days of the

anti-Japanese revolution he always told his men that as fish cannot live without water, so the guerrillas cannot live apart from the people and established a revolutionary principle that if anybody infringed the lives and property of the people even a little, it should be regarded as an unpardonable matter and be dealt with strictly.

He held on the principle that however costly anything may be, it is unnecessary if it does not suit the interests and demands of the people.

One day in late September 1947, right after Korea's liberation President **Kim Il Sung** visited the Songjin Iron Works. In the works there was a primitive iron furnace. It had been installed by a Japanese capitalist to exploit Korean workers.

The furnace was doing harm to the health of workers because of its backward method of operation and in particular, heat, dust and high tension electricity.

While dealing with the furnace before liberation, many workers lost their lives.

But after liberation the workers were working with delight for nation building even in gas and iron dust.

They believed that steel was indispensable for building the country.

But the President did not think so.

Steel, however valuable it may be, can not be bartered with the lives of workers!

He could not repress surging indignation at the Japanese capitalists who had disregarded the lives of Korean workers.

His eyes flashed with firm resolves.

He stated; "It doesn't matter if steel production decreases. Do away with the workshop."

The workshop was blasted, shaking the land and the sky. The workers cheered to express their thanks to President **Kim Il Sung**. Their shout resounded far and wide covering the explosion.

I remember anther story.

It was one late January day in 1968.

At that time I was eagerly waiting for my school leaving certificate examination results. Entering the dormitory, I was told about a serious incident. The United States seemed to attack People's Korea.

A newspaper said the navy of the Korean People's Army captured a spy ship of the United States "Pueblo" that intruded into the territorial waters of Korea.

Brazen-facedly, however, the United States insisted that it was a peaceful sea research ship and was kept by force on the open sea, not on the territorial waters of Korea.

That's why, the United States said, if the ship had not been returned, it would retaliate with an all-out war.

Having not yet a sufficient knowledge of the DPRK and its Leader President **Kim Il Sung**, I watched developments with deep attention.

Later that year the United States submitted a letter of apology and took back its crew through Panmunjom on the military demarcation line of Korea.

I didn't know what made the United States apologize and what measures Korea had taken for that.

I knew all of the background quite a long time afterwards.

As soon as the incident broke out, the United States stated that if the ship and its crew were not returned promptly, it would declare an all-out war and destroy a seaside city and transferred battle ship squadrons from military bases in Japan and the

Pacific to the East Sea of Korea to put pressure on Korea.

To cope with it, President **Kim Il Sung** in an address on February 8, 1968 sent a strong bombshell message to the United States.

In an address he said:

"If the US imperialists persist in their attempt to solve the matter by mobilizing their armed forces to threaten and blackmail us, they will get nothing of it. If they do get anything, it will be only corpses and death.

The Korean people do not want war, but we are not afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will retaliate for the 'retaliation' of the US imperialists, return all-out war for all-out war."

It was a bombshell declaration that could be made only by President **Kim Il Sung**, an iron-willed brilliant commander who defeated the United States, a great power of the world as well as the Japanese militarists in his 40s.

The Korean and world progressive people were wrapped in delight and admiration and the United States shivered. Many years after the incident, I visited Korea in 1991. At that time I came to know things in detail.

On June 30, 1994 President **Kim Il Sung** met the Chairman of the CC of the Workers' Party of Belgium staying in Pyongyang.

During the meeting President **Kim Il Sung** shared opinions about party building of the working class and talked about the party of the former Soviet Union.

He said: "Stalin led the party well and waged a powerful struggle against cosmopolitanism. But for Stalin, the Soviet Union would not have crushed German fascists."

He went on to say that after the death of Stalin Khrushchev spoke ill of Stalin and destroyed his exploits under the pretext of opposing the "cult of personality" and afterwards, Gorbachov sold the Soviet Union to imperialists.

In the lifetime of Stalin, Khrushchev cried more loudly than anybody else "Let us work and live as Comrade Stalin does!" and "Long live Generalissimo Stalin!"

He even worked out a draft resolution of the party political bureau to dissuade Stalin from smoking he enjoyed so much.

With a view to making Stalin favor him, Khrushchev took up national clothes of Ukraine whenever he appeared before Stalin and, attending a dinner party, he danced a Ukrainian comic dance in order to "amuse Comrade Stalin".

During the lifetime of Stalin Khrushchev highly praised Stalin as "national hero", "undying genius", "Father of the country", " the sun of the Soviet Union", "sagacious leader", "indomitable commander" and what not.

With a surging hatred for renegades and traitors President **Kim Il Sung** said it is an important task of the communists to highly estimate the exploits of Lenin and Stalin and struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

The Chairman of the Workers' Party of Belgium expressed his deep sympathy with President **Kim Il Sung**'s noble comradeship and principled estimation of the traitors.

I know many exciting things about the great personality of President **Kim Il Sung**. The love and hatred of the great man President **Kim Il Sung** proceeded from his devoted service for the country and the people.

3) The sun of the human cause of independence

It was a happiness and honor of the Korean people to have held great President **Kim Il Sung** in high esteem.

It was also a fortune of the progressive people of the world fighting for the cause of independence.

President **Kim Il Sung** did his utmost to light the way ahead of the struggle for independence and regarded it as his noble obligation to sincerely help the people of different countries of the world who love justice and truth.

That's why many people of the world with different political views religious beliefs and colors visited Pyongyang to see him across mountains and seas.

They included party and state heads, prominent political and public figures and pressmen, adherents to the Juche idea, workers, peasants, intellectuals and students.

They were fascinated by his great idea, outstanding leadership and noble personality and virtues and found a genuine road to lead an independent life.

The affection of a great man does not know frontiers and distance.

President **Kim Il Sung** was a genuine internationalist.

During the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle he regarded is as his sacred internationalist obligation to assist the anti-imperialist struggle of the neighboring Chinese people.

He advanced the line on anti-imperialist joint front to suit the interests of the two countries Korea and China and organized many operations jointly with anti-Japanese Chinese nationalist units, setting a vivid example for internationalism in the history of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean and Chinese

peoples.

In the days of anti-Japanese armed struggle President **Kim Il Sung** paid deep attention to defending the Soviet Union, the first socialist state.

In order to check Japan's ambition to invade the Soviet Union he put forward the slogan " Let us defend the Soviet Union with arms!" and organized active operations harassing the enemy's rear in the Soviet-Manchuria and Soviet-Mongol border areas and thus greatly contributed to checking and frustrating Japan's aggression.

During the "Lake Hassan incident" in 1938 and the "Halhingol incident" in 1939 too, President **Kim Il Sung** directly commanded different battles, large and small, and dealt a severe blow on the Japanese imperialists' operation to invade
the Soviet Union.

That was not all. After the defeat of Japanese imperial ism President **Kim Il Sung** assisted the Communist Party of China in every way in its arduous struggle against Chang Kaishek's National Party.

In 1948 when Chang Kaishek army intensified its pressure upon north east China President **Kim Il Sung** dispatched excellent military and political commanders and soldiers he had trained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and unsparingly sent munitions and other strategic materials.

After the Chinese revolution was victorious Mao Zedong and other leaders of China said the five star red flag of China is permeated with the red blood of Korean revolutionaries. It is no accidental.

President **Kim Il Sung** most actively supported the countries on the outpost line of the anti-imperialist struggle. It left an

inerasable trace on the political history of the 20 century.

In October 1962 there occurred the "Caribbean crisis", startling the world public.

President **Kim Il Sung** gave an instruction to grudge nothing for defending the Cuban revolution from the US invasion and render both political and military assistance.

He sent food, tractors and other materials and dispatched able technical groups. He also made the Korean embassy members and students in Havana ready for joining the Cuban people in their fight.

He also sent a firm solidarity and sincere support to the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in their struggle against the US aggression and intervention, the peoples of Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and other African countries in their struggle against colonialists and the peoples of Latin-American countries in their struggle against the US imperialists and pro-US dictatorial regimes.

Whenever war was provoked in the Middle East by the Israeli Zionists, President **Kim Il Sung** expressed a firm solidarity to the Arab people and rendered huge material and military aids, though the Korean people were in difficult conditions.

It was acknowledged by the world that the ideological and theoretical activities of President **Kim Il Sung** made great contributions to the human cause of independence.

His famous works "Let us step up anti-imperialist , anti-US struggle" and "The great anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples is invincible" are immortal program for the accomplishment of the anti-imperialist independent cause and an eternal banner for the world people.

Didie Raziraka, ex-President of Madagascar said:

"When we are hungry, peoples of other countries catch some fish for us.

But my brother President **Kim Il Sung** taught us how to catch fish and thus enabled us to catch fish by ourselves in case of necessity in the future."

His words make us know the internationalist feature of President **Kim Il Sung**. The human love and internationalist spirit of President **Kim Il Sung** were not restricted to party and state leaders and renowned personages of foreign countries.

He named a daughter of an ordinary family of Indonesia "Chinsonnyo Moran" or "Friendship Girl Peony Flower".

His love and trust reached the family of Jang Weihua, an anti-Japanese revolutionary martyr of China, a Russian internationalist soldier Novichenko and his family, Cheka, a renowned writer of Latin America and his family, Candelaria of Cuba and many other persons of Mongol, Bulgaria, Japan and other countries of the world.

Here is an exciting story on his affection for Dakagi Dakeo of Japan.

Dakagi Dakeo was an advisor to the editorial board of Japanese newspaper "Yomiuri Shimbun".

Formerly, he had misunderstood the DPRK and had not a good feeling towards it.

But under the leadership of President **Kim Il Sung** Korea became spotlighted as "a model socialist country" by the world public. Out of curiosity at it Dakagi Dakeo visited Korea.

In Korea an unexpected luck was awaiting him.

On the evening of December 31, 1971 he was told that President **Kim Il Sung** wanted him.

He hurried to Pyongyang Sdhoolchildren's Palace, the venue of New Year celebration gathering of children.

Soon he witnessed an exciting scene.

President **Kim Il Sung** arrived at the palace amid stormy cheers. Calling "Father", schoolchildren vied with each other in throwing themselves in his arms.

Dakagi Dakeo could not but feel a lump in his throat.

Not only children, but their teachers jumped, calling "Father Marshal!"

Dakagi Dakeo thought to himself:

"His Excellency **Kim Il Sung** warmly loves the people and the people hold him in high esteem.

The relationship of the most sincere love and trust is the beautiful canvas of single-minded unity that can be seen only in socialist Korea.

A verse came out of his mouth of itself.

A stream of children
It is like a billow of the sea
He looks like a ship
Which is afloat with pleasure

His excitement did not come to an end there.

President **Kim Il Sung** met him and said:

"I am very glad to greet the New Year together with you. I believe that the New Year would be a year of friendship between the peoples of our two countries, Korea and Japan."

Dakagi Dakeo was deeply impressed and so said to President **Kim Il Sung**:

"Now I am very excited. It is because among the state leaders of

many countries of the world Your Excellency **Kim Il Sung** is the only person that greets the New Year together with children."

Warmly grasping his hands, President **Kim Il Sung** kindly said: "I have been told that you caught cold. How do you feel now?"

Dakagi Dakeo was deeply impressed by his warm concern. It was on January 10, 1972 that he met President **Kim Il Sung** once again.

Busy leading the revolution and construction, the President had a long conversation with him in an amicable atmosphere.

He told Dakagi Dakeo about the situation of Korea and the orientation of its development, Korea's reunification, international issues and Korea-Japan relations.

As time passed by, the heart of Dakagi Dakeo burnt with a fervent reverence for the benevolent father of all people.

Hardly repressing his excitement, he said to the President courteously that he had been assigned a task by his newspaper office to write a biography of His Excellency for the Japanese people to read widely.

Embarrassed, the President said:

"If you should write necessarily, I'd like to request you to write little of me and many of the people."

Like this, Dakagi Dakeo had an opportunity to see the greatest man he had wanted to find for a long time and was given so great affection and concern.

He eagerly wanted to tell the world people about the noble personality of President **Kim Il Sung**.

With his painstaking research and energetic efforts he wrote a book entitled "**Kim Il Sung**, master of leadership".

The book was consistent with the most sincere and highest

praise for President **Kim Il Sung**.

He followed President **Kim Il Sung** like a sunflower following the sun with an unshakable trust in him.

His accounts in praise of the great man were carried by the newspaper "Yomiuri Shimbun" in serial form between April 15 and June 1, 1972 to mark the 60th birth anniversary of the President.

Surprised at it, the south Korean and Japanese reactionaries viciously tried to break his pen of justice by all means.

But whatever pressure and threat could not break his faith and will to follow the peerlessly great man.

In the course of it he mortgaged his house and lost his wife. But he didn't know hesitation and vacillation.

One spring day in 1973 a delegation of the Journalists' Union of Korea visited his house.

The delegation conveyed exciting news that he had not thought even in a dream.

He was told that President **Kim Il Sung** had requested the delegation to convey his greetings and gifts and express his condolence on the death of his wife.

Dakagi Dakeo could not repress his excitement at the deep concern shown to him, an ordinary journalist of Japan, by President **Kim Il Sung** who was so highly praised and followed by the world people.

With a single mind to repay his great affection and concern even a little he formed the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association and worked hard for friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

In May 1975 he visited Pyongyang again.

President **Kim Il Sung** met him soon after his arrival.

As for the time, President **Kim Il Sung** had returned home

after concluding his historic visit to China and was going to visit some European and African countries.

But the President stayed with him all day long, bestowing warm affection repeatedly.

President **Kim Il Sung** said:

"I decided to pass the whole of today for you.

When you visited our country some years ago, I had only a political talk, but today I am going to talk with you in a plain manner, share lunch and see a film together. Let us talk as old friends apart from our posts that you are chairman of the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association and I am President of the Republic."

Hearing his remarks, Dakagi Dakeo understood more clearly that President **Kim Il Sung** is the supreme incarnation of human love humankind had long aspired after and the kindhearted father of all people.

When Dakagi Dakeo wanted to visit the revolutionary battle sites in the Mt. Paektu area, President **Kim Il Sung** was concerned about the health of the 70 year old man and provided a special plane and competent physician.

The warmth and light of the sun drive out a severe winter and bring about a balmy spring day, unfolding a garden full of all kinds of flowers.

The warm affection and concern of President **Kim Il Sung** that could not be compared to the sun enabled Dakagi Dakeo to tour the wide area of Mt. Paektu and write the book "It flared on Mt. Paektu" volumes 1 and 2 in a short period with youthful vigor and enthusiasm.

The President saw his book volumes 1 and 2 and sent undeserved praise and took measures to publish the book in

Pyongyang.

Encouraged by it, Dakagi Dakeo set about writing its volume 3 "The history of guerrilla warfare in Manchuria", but fell in early April, 1981.

He had decided to complete the manuscript to mark the birthday of the President, but could not continue any further.

Having a premonition of his last, Dakagi Dakeo requested his disciples to conclude the manuscript and said:

"The Korean nation will reunify the country under the guidance of President **Kim Il Sung**. It is the orientation of history. The Japanese should not stand in the way of it.

I wish I could finish my life in Pyongyang."

Informed of his death in early June 1981, President **Kim Il Sung** was very regretful and sent a message of condolence to the bereaved family, letting newspapers carry an obituary and public organization concerned express condolences.

He also saw to it that a feature film was made with him as prototype.

In the world there are many leaders of countries and nations, but no such a great man as President **Kim Il Sung** who bestowed so warm affection and care to an ordinary foreign journalist.

That's why progressive humankind today too, look up to him as "the great sun produced by humankind in the 20th century" and "benevolent father of all people" to highly praise the services rendered by him to the time and humankind.

The sun is immortal.

During my stay in Korea I covered data related to the revolutionary activities of President **Kim Il Sung**.

Some of them are as follows.

Since he embarked on the road of building a new society after Korea's liberation, President **Kim Il Sung** gave on-site guidance to more than 20,600 establishments in political, military, economic, cultural and all other domains, traveling over 578,000 kilometers in all that are equal to 14 rounds of the globe.

He dedicated more than 2,530 Sundays and holidays and even his birthdays to the cause of the country's prosperity and the people's welfare.

The life of President **Kim Il Sung** was a glorious history praised highly by the world public for his extraordinary ideological and theoretical exploits and external activities.

He wrote over 10,800 pieces of works throughout his life.

They served as a great ideological and spiritual wealth in the struggle of the Korean people to achieve independence and prosperity of the country and nation and in the struggle of humankind to defend justice and peace.

According to recent data, 26.7million works of his have been published in 60 national languages in more than 110 countries.

In the days of leading the country and the people for nearly half a century he visited 87 foreign countries in all on 54 occasions in 685 days, traveling over 522,460 kilometers in total.

For the accomplishment of the human cause of independence he met over 120 heads of states of foreign countries on more than 1,982 occasions in total, over 200 foreign party heads on 2,236 occasions in total, 76 foreign government heads on 833 occasions in total and other foreign personages, more than 70,000 in all.

Among them were Stalin, Mao Zedong, Chou Enlai, Fidel

Castro, Sukarno, Che Guebara, Tito and other renowned political leaders and even high-ranking officials of hostile countries.

His fame was not restricted to a country.

Many people of the world have so far highly praised him transcending idea, political view and nationality.

In April 1947 Luis Saiyan, the then Secretary General of the World Federation of Trade Unions published an "account of his conversation with Chairman **Kim Il Sung**".

Over the past 60-odd years since then people of over 170 countries published more than 2,000 sorts of books including "**Kim Il Sung** biography" and "Brief history of **Kim Il Sung**" , accounts of interview, reminiscences and other works, 45,000 kinds in all.

All of them spoke highly of the immortal exploits performed by the President for humankind.

Almost all books and works were published in more than 40 languages.

Many countries of the world and international organizations awarded him 180 highest decorations and medals and over 30 cities titles of honorary citizen and more than 20 famous universities conferred titles of honorary professor and honorary doctor.

In order to convey his distinguished exploits down through generations there was instituted the "International **Kim Il Sung** Prize" and over 480 streets, organizations and establishments of 100 countries were named after him.

April Spring Friendship Art Festival has so been held on 25 occasions to celebrate Sun's Day, his birthday.

The festival involved more than 2,000 international and

home contest prize winners, people's artists, merited artists and other artists, more than 18,000 in all.

The International Friendship Exhibition in scenic Mt. Myohyang of Korea preserves 165,900 gifts presented to him by foreign party and state leaders and political, public and business figures.

It means that President **Kim Il Sung** received over 2,910 gifts every year, 243 every month and 8 every day.

What is surprising is the fact that after death too, he has been presented with gifts by different countries without letup. The gifts number more than one hundred.

Great President **Kim Il Sung** was a prominent master of politics representing the 20th century and the sun desired by humankind.

4) The weight of the globe changes

Diastrophic events took place in the political history of the world between the late 1980s and the early 1990s.

The Soviet Union that had covered the area one sixth as wide as the globe and been regarded as the "fortress" of socialism was dissolved.

A red flag on the top of the Kremlin gave way to a three-color flag and socialism collapsed in east European countries.

As a party leader, I could not but be surprised and disappointed at the unexpected change.

There was a certain vacillation within our party.

The imperialists applauded.

Clamoring that socialism came to an end, they got more vicious in slandering socialism.

Witnessing the severe change of the socialist cause, many revolutionaries of the world were at a loss what to do and went to Pyongyang to see President **Kim Il Sung**.

President **Kim Il Sung** met every visitor every time and gave precious teachings.

Receiving his teachings, the revolutionaries regretted having been disappointed at the temporary setback and frustration and resolved to advance along the new path.

Observing the trend of progress of the international socialist movement, President **Kim Il Sung** was neither surprised nor disappointed.

Staying in Pyongyang, I came to know surprising facts.

It happened in October 1966.

After the death of Stalin the Soviet leadership adopted the road of compromise with the United States.

Seized with great power chauvinism and revisionism, they tried to force their view on fraternal countries.

President **Kim Il Sung** could not repress indignation at the disgraceful behavior of the revisionists, but he met Soviet prime minister Kosygin on a visit to Pyongyang and said to him:

"Primarily, the relations between the Korean people and the Soviet people had been good. There had not been any problem.

Our party came to have opinions on the Soviet party since the 22nd congress of the Soviet party. You kicked up a row while burning the corpse of dead Stalin. It was too ruthless. You attacked a small country Albania. Was there any need to do so?"

He went on to say:

"For unity we did not speak ill of the Soviet Union even when we were faced with an intolerable problem. We began to criticize you since you did not give the right to speak to our

party at a congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, thereby insulting us."

The Soviet Prime Minister officially apologized for it.

President **Kim Il Sung** said in a low yet stern voice:

"There is no need to divide fraternal parties into this or that side. It is an insult on the independence of other parties.

Our country is connected with the Soviet Union in political, economic and all other fields and also with China. Such being the circumstances, we should not follow any other blindly and act under anybody's baton, but adhere to independent stand.

We can not follow the Khrushchev's caprice and subjectivism of acting this way today and that way tomorrow."

The remarks of President **Kim Il Sung** clarified the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea that it would not follow anybody's baton blindly.

After that the Soviet leadership changed but its line remained unchanged. Watching the change of the Soviet Union, President **Kim Il Sung** said:

"I wonder what way the Soviet Union would take.

As long as it continues to evade the struggle against imperialism and persists in national egoism, the Soviet Union would fall into social democratic reformism."

30 years afterwards, in the 1990s, the Soviet Union became as the President had predicted.

The Soviet leadership failed to come out of the revisionist line and engaged in reform and perestroika under the social democratic slogan and, eventually, made a mess of the party and ruined socialism. In such a complicated political change too, President **Kim Il Sung** was not confused because he had foreseen such a thing over 30 years before and always embodied

his father Kim Hyong Jik's idea "Aim High".

On the basis of scientific analysis of the decisive role of the problem of continuity of the leadership in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause, he paid a deep attention to the settlement of the problem.

Understanding that the revolutionary cause of Juche would not be finished in one generation, he set forth the idea of continuous revolution and solved the problem of new leadership centre most brilliantly.

The idea and leadership of President **Kim Il Sung** were completely succeeded by Leader **Kim Jong Il** who is praised by the world public as "**Kim Il Sung** in the 21st century" and "the sun of the 21st century".

President **Kim Il Sung** said: "There appeared another General in Korea. He is **Kim Jong Il**. The 21st century would be **Kim Jong Il** century."

Already before Leader **Kim Jong Il** took the important posts of the party and the state President **Kim Il Sung** highly estimated his distinguished disposition, skill of leadership and pluck befitting a brilliant commander and saw to it that he led the work of the party, the state and the army as a whole.

The Korean party and people steadily continued to go along the road chosen by themselves under the leadership of President **Kim Il Sung**, whether the Soviet Union existed or broke up, whether socialism in east Europe existed or collapsed.

In the meantime, they greeted 1994.

To the Korean people every day of the year was a very hopeful and promising day. They were looking forward to a meeting of President **Kim Il Sung** and the south Korean chief executive to be held in late July.

As I said above, Korea was divided by the United States and other big powers. The greatest desire of the Korean people is to put an end to the national and territorial division at the earliest possible date.

Thanks to the magnanimous and patriotic mind of President **Kim Il Sung** the first summit talks of the north and south of Korea were due to be held in Pyongyang in late July.

The Korean people were convinced that if President **Kim Il Sung**, the peerless patriot and the sun of the nation met once the south Korean chief executive and speak in Seoul in a voice overflowing with warm patriotic ardor, the barrier of division built by the United States and the south Korean separatists would fall down at once and cheers and applause of reunification would shake the land and the sky. The Korean people were eagerly waiting for July with an earnest hope of reunification.

In the meantime too, President **Kim Il Sung** did not rest in peace even a moment.

He had undergone an operation on eyes and was suffering from a weak heart. Nevertheless, he found himself always among the people and met foreigners staying in Pyongyang.

He guided an important national meeting to build a paradise for the people and examined documents for national reunification.

It was Saturday on July 9.

Like in our Nepal, July is the rainy season in Korea. Saturday in Korea is the day of study for all people. They began their daily work with studying.

At 10 a.m. the Korean central broadcasting forecasted an important report at noon.

All people waited with impatience for a clock to strike twelve. At that time Korea and the United States were holding important talks pertaining to nuclear issue and so many people thought there would be news on the talks.

Awaiting an important report were not the Korean people alone.

Mass media of the world were giving ear to the voice of Pyongyang in an impatient and complicated mood because they had advertised that "north Korean diplomacy is a shock diplomacy" and a skilled "cliff edge tactics", but could not help admiring Korea that broke down the moves of the United States.

At 12 o'clock, however, Pyongyang released unexpected news that the sun went out and the sky fell down.

The sun went out?

President **Kim Il Sung** passed away?

Nobody could believe.

The great heart of President **Kim Il Sung** stopped beating at 2 a.m. on July 8, 1994 due to cardiac infraction and heart shock in addition to accumulated mental fatigue.

At the news of his death the Korean people wailed bitterly, calling him loudly. As the world without the sun is unthinkable, so the Korean people had never thought of their life apart from President **Kim Il Sung**.

All of them had always spoken in one voice and walked with one step, and now they were weeping as one man.

The sad news that President **Kim Il Sung** passed away were transmitted first by Japanese NHK and American CNN TV and from 13 hours by all news agencies and broadcasters all together. Every day and every hour all the TV news of the world projected the scene of the bronze statue of President **Kim Il Sung** visited by

large crowds in bitter tears.

All people across the world with different systems, colors, and languages were wrapped in an unbearable sorrow.

We Nepalese people too experienced the pain of great loss.

I visited the Korean embassy in Katmandu with a wreath in the name of our party to express our condolence.

The death of great President **Kim Il Sung** inflicted a great pain and strike on the political circles of the world.

In China many party and state leaders visited the Korean embassy in China to express their condolence.

They included Jiang Jemin and all other 6 members of the standing committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China, Politburo members of the party, vice premiers, and all other cadres of old, middle and new generations in Beijing.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia who was under medical care in Beijing said:

"As I lost the embrace of my life I have been relying on, I feel as if the sky fell."

Seeing a video cassette on the revolutionary activities of President **Kim Il Sung**, Norodom Sihanouk shed tears.

In the past Syria had special relations with the Soviet Union, but when Brezhnev died President Assad did not visit the Soviet embassy to express his condolence.

Breaking the precedent, however, he called at the Korean embassy in Syria to express his deepest sorrow.

He described the death of President **Kim Il Sung** as a thunderbolt to him and the loss of a great supporter of the cause of the Syrian and other Arab peoples.

After visiting the Korean embassy Cuban Prime Minister

Fidel Castro wrote •'

"We have lost the respected Comrade **Kim Il Sung** when he is needed most to Korea and socialism.

The international revolutionary movement lost a great bulwark. Though Cuba lost its intimate friend, we will never forget him.

We believe that the heroic Korean people would overcome the great loss and that the exploits of Comrade **Kim Il Sung** would last forever."

"Solitar", the organ of the Workers' Party of Belgium wrote:

"The Korean people lost their
legendary hero and the third world a great anti-colonialist fighter and the international communist movement its veteran who had been holding the helm of the movement from the 1920s."

Watching a TV program showing the Korean people weeping loudly in front of the bronze statue of President **Kim Il Sung**, Kesser Jung Rayamajhi, Chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party of Nepal, the Chairman of the Congress Party of Nepal and many other political figures said:

"I wonder how all of them can shed so much tears of sorrow as one man, how the great leader President **Kim Il Sung** could embrace all the Koreans and bestow one and the same affection to everybody.

Lots of state leader in the east and west have so far bidden their last farewell to their people, but I have neither seen nor heard such an example that all people turned out to see off President **Kim Il Sung** with an heartrending grief."

Leaders and political and public figures of many countries of the world expressed their grief lamenting:

"The world communist movement and peace-loving people

lost their heart", "Our planet lost the centre of the orbit of Juche", "Humankind lost the last compass which had indicated the road of freedom and progress".

The leader of a country remarked that the 20th century came to an end with the death of President **Kim Il Sung** who had steered history.

The death of President **Kim Il Sung** greatly shocked the western world too.

Politicians of the hostile countries of Korea too, were filled with deep sadness.

Projecting the scene of funeral, an American TV stressed:

"The north Korean people held the funeral service of President **Kim Il Sung** as their own father's.

President **Kim Il Sung** said in his lifetime that north Korea was a family.

At that time the western people could not understand him. But the funeral on Tuesday evidently showed that the north Korean people had respected him as their real father.

Hearing the sad news of the death of President **Kim Il Sung** at the G-7 summit held in Naples, Italy, leaders of western countries expressed their deep regret. Clinton, the then US President published an unprecedented statement of condolence 3 hours after the release of Korea's special news and expressed a deep condolence to the north Korean people.

Asked at a press conference if Korea had decided to receive foreign delegation of mourners, he would have dispatched a delegation, Clinton replied that he would be sure to send somebody there. His reply evoked a great sensation in the world.

Mitterrand, the then French President said:

"President **Kim Il Sung** was a great head of state. I am the

only man of the heads of 7 states of the west that met President **Kim Il Sung**.

President **Kim Il Sung** is one of the great persons who has worked up to now since WWII."

Ex-US President Carter who met him on June 15 and 18 and was fascinated by his great personality said:

"President **Kim Il Sung** was in good health a few days ago when he received me. I can't believe that he is dead now."

He wanted to attend a funeral ceremony and sent a letter of condolence to Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

Telling journalists and his fellows about the greatness of President **Kim Il Sung**, Carter remarked that at the first glance he was completely fascinated by him and came to know that he sincerely loves peace.

Japanese political and public figures too, expressed their sorrow saying "We are at a loss what to do without the World Leader" and "A big star fell in the stream of eventful history".

Gaily, the then UN Secretary General on July 11 published a statement of condolence and spoke highly of President **Kim Il Sung** as a "great man to be recorded in history".

Before opening its session that morning the UN Security Council observed a moment silence to the memory of President **Kim Il Sung** at the suggestion of the chairman and hang a flag draped in black on the UN building according to a statement of a spokesman for the chairman of the UN General Assembly.

Humankind as well as the Korean people lost the sun.

A renowned figure of a country said the death of President **Kim Il Sung** reduced the weight of the globe and the government head of a country pointed out that the world arena without President **Kim Il Sung** would give an impression of emptiness.

Their remarks are not accidental.

A world without the sun means darkness and a globe without a suitable weight can not revolve properly.

Korea drew the public attention of the world.

What choice would Korea make?

3. The globe revolves round the sun

1) Sun raised the people

Man is strong. It is because man is a social being with independence, creativity and consciousness.

On the other hand, man is weak. It is because man has affection.

Human beings, strong and weak, get together to form the people and society.

The Korean people, however, are a militant people who have been organized and politically awakened under the wise guidance of the Great Leader and party and a strong-willed people who have never been afraid of the threat and provocation of any formidable enemy.

Nevertheless, such a people did not feel themselves strong-willed in July 1994. They only lamented over the great loss. President **Kim Il Sung** was their real father, the destiny of the nation and the sun rather than their leader.

They had pledged to follow him to the distant ends of the earth and stay with him till the sun and the moon got cold and advanced along the road to accomplish the cause of socialism.

Now they stopped advancing.

There was unfolded a sea of tears of sorrow.

Loudly calling "Father!", they denied the death of the President.

Witnessing the scene of all people, men and women, young and old, bidding farewell to President **Kim Il Sung** on the 40 kilometers long route, the world public wondered what choice the Korean people would make in the future.

The Korean people were grieving at the loss of the sun, but their tears had nothing to do with pessimism and despair.

The Korean people had held another illustrious leader in high esteem long before.

He was none other than Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

Suffering an unbearable sorrow at the loss of the President, he thought before anything else of socialist Korea built by the President and the position of the people elevated on the most dignified plane by the President.

He tided over the sorrow with his undaunted revolutionary will and love for the country and the people.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** said:

"It is a fundamental guarantee for the victory of revolution to defend the revolutionary idea and exploits of the leader who ushered in the rise of revolution and carry them forward generation after generation. It is a noble obligation of revolutionaries.

Taking the revolutionary idea of the Great Leader **Kim Il Sung** as its only guiding principle, our party will firmly defend the revolutionary traditions established by him and his immortal revolutionary exploits to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by him.

I will in the future too, cherish the absolute trust and expectation of our people for our party and devote myself to the country and the people."

When the whole country was in deep sorrow, Leader **Kim Jong Il** calmed it down with the strength of will and made up his mind to hold President **Kim Il Sung** in high esteem forever and firmly defend and carry forward his idea and immortal exploits.

Now I'd like to tell my readers what kind of man Leader **Kim Jong Il** is.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** was born the eldest son of President **Kim Il Sung** and mother Kim Jong Suk on February 16, 1942 on Mt. Paektu, a combat zone of the fierce anti-Japanese armed struggle.

His mother Kim Jong Suk was an anti-Japanese war heroine who was famous as a woman revolutionary and guerrilla general.

She always told her son to become an ardent patriot and true revolutionary and devote his all to the country and the people in support of his father President **Kim Il Sung**.

A few years after Korea's liberation, on September 22, 1949 she passed away at the age of 32.

The death of his mother was a great pain and irretrievable loss to Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

Three hours before her death she earnestly told her son to attend President **Kim Il Sung** faithfully and carry forward his revolutionary cause of Juche to completion.

During the rigorous Korean War Leader **Kim Jong Il** stayed together with Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army **Kim Il Sung** by the operation table at the supreme headquarters.

After the war ended in the great victory of the Korean people he always accompanied President **Kim Il Sung** on his on-site guidance tour, encouraging the soldiers and students in the post-war reconstruction.

On September 1, 1960 he was admitted into the famous **Kim Il Sung** University.

That day he climbed up Ryongnam Hill in the campus and

said to teachers and students:

"We should become the masters of the Korean revolution and carry forward the Leader **Kim Il Sung**'s cause generation after generation.

It is a noble duty entrusted to us before the time and revolution, the country and the people.

I will glorify Korea, the country of the great sun. It is my unshakable faith and will."

Reflecting his lifetime resolve, he recited a poem entitled "Korea, I Will Add Glory to Thee".

As I stand on Ryongnam Hill at sunrise
The land of 3,000-ri greets my eyes
Learning the leader s great idea
I will be the master of the revolution in this land
0, Korea, I will add glory to thee.

On the road of Juche I will be firm and steady
Under the guidance of the Great Leader
Braving the raging wa ves and storms
I will lead Korea into the future
0, Korea, I will make thee famous.

The great cause of the brilliant sun
I will carry it forward with the sunlight
And bring earlier the day of communism
When the red glow of Juche covers the earth
0, Korea, my Korea.

The pledge was a historic declaration that inherited the pledges of his grandfather Kim Hyong Jik and father **Kim Il Sung**.

With the thought of "Aim High" Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had pledged to make the country independent, saying "if I fail, my sons and even grandsons must continue after me and liberate the country at any cost."

President **Kim Il Sung** had made a solemn pledge on the Amnok River not to return home before liberating the country.

While studying at the **Kim Il Sung** University, Leader **Kim Jong Il** gave precious teachings on firmly equipping the students with the revolutionary idea of President **Kim Il Sung**, thoroughly overcoming flunkeyism and dogmatism in the revolution and construction, establishing Juche in education, letting all people learn military affairs with sincerity and other problems.

After graduating from the university he acquainted himself with the affairs of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and officially began to work there on June 19 1964.

Part of his career are as follows:

In September 1970 he was appointed a deputy department director of the Central Committee of the Party, in July 1973, a department director of the CC of the Party, in September 1973, a secretary of the CC of the Party, on December 24,1991 Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, on April 20, 1992 he was awarded the title of Marshal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 9, 1993 he was elected Chairman of the National Defense Commission of the DPRK and on October 8, 1997 General Secretary of the WPK.

As the above records show the official guidance of Leader **Kim Jong Il** over the party and the revolution started 45 years ago.

In those days he revealed himself as mature Leader by wisely guiding the work of thoroughly establishing the unitary

ideological system of the party in the whole party and society, declaring the program on modeling the whole society on the Juche idea, preparing the People's Army as a strong armed force in political, ideological and military terms, giving rise to a fresh progress in the socialist economic construction, bringing about a heyday in literature and arts.

As a result, he was highly praised by the world political circles as well as the Korean people.

After the death of President **Kim Il Sung** he firmly decided to enhance the power of socialist Korea so highly as the President had wished.

Declaring "Don't expect for any change from me", he confirmed his will to carry forward the intention of President **Kim Il Sung** as it was.

He called on the grieving Korean people to change their sorrow into strength and courage and thus realize what President **Kim Il Sung** wished in his lifetime by all means.

He advanced slogans of confidence

"Let us more firmly equip ourselves with the revolutionary idea of the Great Leader **Kim Il Sung**!" and "The Great Leader **Kim Il Sung** will always be with us!"

Through their practical experience the Korean people had known well his prominent disposition, warm human love, strong will and staunch and persevering practice and so they turned out to carry out the behests of the President with a thousand-fold courage, saying "General **Kim Jong Il** is President **Kim Il Sung** of today".

All of them unanimously thought to themselves:

"We have never thought of the span of life of the sun. Our sun is eternal as we have Comrade **Kim Jong Il**. Let us

accomplish the intention of President **Kim Il Sung** under the guidance of Comrade **Kim Jong Il**!"

Another great sun **Kim Jong Il** encouraged the people to stand on the road of march.

The Korean people, however, were faced with adversity.

Availing themselves of the biggest national mourning of the Korean people, the US-led imperialists of the world intensified isolation and blockade moves in an attempt to stifle Korea.

They expected to see a "change" in Korea.

Styling itself "sole superpower" after the end of the "cold war", the United States left no stone unturned to dominate the world.

The US ruling quarters found the key to realizing their purpose in overpowering socialist Korea that is a socialist bulwark, standard bearer of the anti-imperialist independent force and strong challenger of the scheme to establish their order of world domination.

A senior researcher at the international relations postgraduate course of Georgetown University of the United States said:

"North Korea is a military entity that might challenge the United States in the most persistent manner" and "the socialist entity of north Korea is the most dangerous existence that can make a breakthrough in the US-led international order of the new time".

After socialist countries in east Europe collapsed the United States intensified its scheme to stifle the DPRK at a more undisguised stage.

As a result, Korea became a place of fierce confrontation between imperialism and socialism.

To cope with it Leader **Kim Jong Il** decided to smash the reckless demand of the United States and its followers for "nuclear inspection" and their war moves.

On March 8, 1993 he issued an order to place the whole country, all people and the entire army on semi-war footing.

On March 12 Korea made public a government statement on breaking away from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, thereby dealing another blow on the United States.

It was a legitimate self-defensive measure to safeguard the national sovereignty and the supreme interests of the country by smashing the nuclear blackmail of the United States and the demand of the International Atomic Energy Agency for "special inspection".

The decision on leaving the NPT in the wake of the semi-war state was a bombshell declaration that shook the world.

Hearing the news on Korea's measures and the US hard-line statements, people thought a war would break out in Korea.

The world political and public circles, however, published surprising comments.

They said: "Even if nuclear bombs blow up all together, it can not be mightier than the recent statement of north Korea", "North Korea demonstrated its political and military strength", "Korea's decision put the US Administration into a shock".

They also admired Leader **Kim Jong Il**, saying "The unrivalled pluck of Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il** is greater than the pluck of all brilliant commanders of the world put together.

Even an atom bomb can not prove its strength before the

courage of Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il**". "The current confrontation shows the highest peak of the north Korean leader's skill of guidance."

Confused at its failure in military and nuclear pressure, the United States began to cling to an appeasement policy.

Direct talks began between Korea and the United States.

The talks between the two countries without diplomatic relations meant that the United States yielded to the strength of Korea and recognized it willingly or unwillingly.

The United States, however, betrayed the agreement of the talks and egged on the International Atomic Energy Agency to call for inspection of two objects of Korea.

At that time too, Leader **Kim Jong Il** more sternly criticized the US provocation and saw to it that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK made public a statement of its spokesman.

The contents of the statement are still vivid in my head today too.

The statement said in gist:

"If the United States does not want to have talks with the DPRK in spite of its promise, Korea has no intention to fulfill its promise and have talks with the United States. Korea is ready to take measures to respond to any choice of the United States."

In mid-June Korea declared its immediate withdrawal from the International Atomic Energy Agency and stated that as the United States is trying to adopt a resolution on "sanctions" in the United Nations by mobilizing its allies, "sanctions" just mean a war and there is no mercy in war.

Consequently, Carter, ex-President of the United States visited Pyongyang in search of a point of compromise and was received by President **Kim Il Sung**.

Thanks to the energetic guidance of Leader **Kim Jong Il** after the death of President **Kim Il Sung**, two rounds of the third stage Korea-US talks led to the adoption of the Korea-US Agreed Framework.

On October 20, 1994 the then US President Clinton sent a message of assurance to Leader **Kim Jong Il**, calling him with the highest respect "Supreme Leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

In the message Clinton promised to implement the framework agreement with responsibility.

Commenting on it, the world public said it was "a document of full victory of Korea", "diplomatic victory of Korea" and "outstanding diplomatic tactics".

But the intrinsic nature of imperialism is unchangeable.

Behind the screen of appeasement the US-led reactionary forces spread all kinds of groundless rumors to slander socialism and desperately tried to lead Korea to change its policy.

They even advertised about "collapse of north Korea". In other words, they wanted to see Korea collapsing in three days or three months or three years at latest.

In actuality, the Korean people had to go an arduous road.

The collapse of the socialist market, the imperialists' sanctions and isolation moves deteriorated the economy of the country and repeated natural disasters caused severe food shortage.

Socialist Korea was faced with so severe a trial as other countries would have already collapsed.

The Korean party and state were confronted with the rigorous ordeals and every family was placed under the threat of starvation and so they could not but undergo an "Arduous

March".

The short of power, fuel and materials made factories suspend operation and trains stop halfway.

It was a great trial to the Korean people who had led a happy life under the popular policy of the state.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** felt heavy in his heart.

He sought the ways to tide over the hardships and carry forward the cause of President **Kim Il Sung** to victory.

He firmly decided to take the instructions given by President **Kim Il Sung** as the sole guideline and carry them through. He published a theses "Socialism is a science" on the daily "Rodong Sinmun" on November 1, 1994.

The work proved the truth, validity and attraction of socialism and clarified the principles and fighting methods and ways for the revolutionary parties of the working classes to resort to in the revolution and construction and solemnly pledged to carry forward the socialist cause of Juche to completion. The world public unanimously commented it as Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s political program.

Not long after the publication of the work, on November 19, Leader **Kim Jong Il** said:

"The enemies want to know whether my idea is red or white or yellow. In my theses 'Socialism is a science* I stated that I would defend and carry forward to completion the cause pioneered by President **Kim Il Sung**.

It means that my idea is red.

The revolutionaries should be spoken as red, not white. The enemies want our thought to be white. It is a wild dream. We should never give up our confidence to become reformists, nor should we concede the revolutionary principle."

Leader **Kim Jong Il** resolved to overcome the adversity on the way of revolution by bringing the strength of the people into full action and consolidating the national strength.

With a plan to open the way by applying the traditions of the Songun policy enforced by President **Kim Il Sung** in the whole course of leading the revolution and construction Leader **Kim Jong Il** defined the Korean People's Army as the main force of the revolution and, on January 1, 1995 visited a subunit of the People's Army.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s inspection of the subunit called Tabaksol company or a company amid young pine trees was his declaration to overcome the obstacles in the way of revolution with arms and defend and glorify socialism with the strength of arms.

It marked an important occasion to realize the Songun policy comprehensively and on the high stage. His definition of the People's Army as the main force of revolution is based on his philosophy on weapon and the principle of placing the army before the working classes.

His idea is as follows:

For the working classes party in power the leading role of the working classes is very important, but the Korean people who have always been exposed to the military threat of the imperialists should have a powerful military strength to victoriously develop the revolution and construction.

A powerful military strength also enables the working classes to play its leading role.

That's why the army should be placed before the working classes.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s definition of the army as the main

force of the revolution broke from the preceding theory that the working classes is the main force of the revolution and established a new viewpoint on the main force of the revolution and the role of the revolutionary army in the revolution and construction.

What classes or stratum or social collective can become the main force of the revolution is defined by its position and role in the revolution and construction and its revolutionary character, organization and fighting capacity.

Therefore, the issue on the main force of the revolution can not be fixed as invariable at any era, society and revolution. It also can not be solved on the basis of classes relations alone.

So, regarding the working classes as the main force of the revolution would be an expression of dogmatic viewpoint on the preceding theory.

Not adhering to the established theory or formula, Leader **Kim Jong Il** identified the People's Army as the main force of the revolution to suit the changed situation and developing revolution of Korea.

Saying that he would always be together with soldiers and share his joys and sorrows with them in combat posts heavy with powder smoke, he travels to the front without letup.

The Korean army and people call the inspection tour of Leader **Kim Jong Il** a long way for Songun politics and sincerely wish good health to him on the road to the front.

But he forgets himself and encourages the army and the people.

Referring to the revolutionary view of life, he said his view of life is "Live not merely for today but for tomorrow".

The noble outlook on human life reflects his great

revolutionary's confidence in victory and warm love for the future.

I wonder how many people in the world have the beautiful view of the future to dedicate their all not for today but for tomorrow, the future.

Seized with vanity, extravagance, corruption and depravity, lots of scoundrels devote themselves for a moment's pleasure.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is carrying on the great cause of Songun revolution with the belief and pluck that nobody can challenge him who is prepared for death on the road of braving severe trials to defend socialism under the siege of imperialism.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** started his Songun-based leadership already in August 1960 and introduced the Songun politics in the late 1960s.

I tell you my readers about the term of Songun.

Songun means giving priority to military affairs in policy making and developing the armed forces before any other things. Songun is a revolutionary term created by Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

The word of Songun is transliterated into "Songun" as pronounced in Korean like the word of "Juche".

The Korean people rose in support of Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s Songun-based leadership.

Under the slogan "When the respected Supreme Commander is determined, we can do unconditionally" the soldiers of the People's Army resolved to undertake both national defence and socialist construction.

In the days of carrying the resolve into practice they created the "revolutionary soldiers' spirit" and the spirit was embodied in the whole society.

The revolutionary soldiers' spirit contains the spirit of

defending their leader at the cost of their lives, and carrying out their leader's plan resolutely and the spirit of heroic self-sacrifice.

The revolutionary soldiers' sprit played a decisive role in victoriously concluding the "Arduous March" and forced march of the Korean people.

In those days Leader **Kim Jong Il** made a forced march day and night.

The road of his arduous Songun-based leadership recorded an anecdote about "nap" and "rice ball".

Being among soldiers all day long and working all night, he hardly found time to sleep.

Mealtime was not sufficient either.

While riding in his field car to the front, he had to take a nap and eat rice balls stuffed with vegetable.

The officials and other people earnestly requested him to take care of himself, taking a proper rest. But Leader **Kim Jong Il** said that he was feeling worthwhile while working for the country and the people and was concerned for the welfare of the soldiers and the people.

The following happened at dawn on November 24, 1996 when all people were fast asleep on their warm beds.

It was Sunday, but Leader **Kim Jong Il** put off his recreation and left for Panmunjom in the forefront to see soldiers on an outpost duty.

It was about 4 o'clock in the morning and the windows of dwellings remained unlit.

But Leader **Kim Jong Il** continued to inspect the front for the security of the country.

As soon as the car left the suburbs of the capital, Leader

Kim Jong Il closed his eyes lightly. An intense weariness fell upon him all of a sudden.

The car ran towards the front swiftly. The driver was careful not to wake him. The car approached Kaesong city in darkness.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** opened his eyes and looked at his wrist watch. He told the driver to stop the car.

When his car stopped, other cars carrying his suite stopped one after another.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** got out of the car and slowly walked in the chilly wind of early winter.

His suite members wondered why he had the car stopped. Maybe he wants to take a rest or have breakfast-

The suite members went up to him. He turned to them. Suddenly there blew a cold wind. The suite members shrugged their shoulders and waited for him to get on the car again.

Regardless of the cold, however, he looked round at the officials, saying:

"If we enter Panmunjom now, the soldiers would be aroused out of sound sleep. For the soldiers who are guarding their post we'd better wait here some two hours. Let us enter after the soldiers woke and took breakfast."

Only then, did the suite members understand why Leader **Kim Jong Il** had his car stopped.

All of them choked with deep emotion.

Though he was busy caring for all affairs of the country, he waited on the road in a chilly wind to let the soldiers sleep two hours more.

In reality, however, the soldiers were ready to stay up even hundreds of nights if they should do so for the Supreme Commander. In excitement the suite members looked up at

Leader **Kim Jong Il**, remembering the benevolent image of President **Kim Il Sung** who, during the past Korean war, had waited for the day to break at the entrance to a village for fear of waking peasants.

Two hours went by.

Only then, did his car start.

The Supreme Commander takes a nap in his running car for soldiers while the soldiers are sound asleep under the blessing of the great man.

Such is the reality of Korea.

Here is another story.

On March 20, 1996 Leader **Kim Jong Il** happened to share a meal with commanding officers of a unit in the forefront.

Sitting at a simple wooden table made by soldiers, he said he had to leave unexpectedly and so not prepared anything special and, indicating at rice balls on the table, urged them to help themselves to them.

The officers felt a lump in their throats.

They had to entertain Leader **Kim Jong Il** with their utmost sincerity, but, instead, they were entertained with the food brought by Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

They were surprised all the more when they saw the same rice balls with theirs laid before him.

They were sorry at the thought that when they ate hot rice and soup, Leader **Kim Jong Il** traveled a long road to the front, taking cold rice balls.

Hardly repressing their surging emotion, the commanding officers took chopsticks with trembling hands.

Seeing them try to eat rice balls with chopsticks, Leader **Kim Jong Il** said:

"Rice ball should be eaten with hand like this"

He even motioned them with his hand.

The commanding officers were moved once again.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is that kind of man. With such a devotion and affection he aroused the people.

Today the Korean army and people worship and trust Leader **Kim Jong Il** as the heaven and the sun who is the same with President **Kim Il Sung** in leadership and virtue.

In Korea visitors often find such slogans as:

"Let us defend with our very lives the leadership of revolution headed by Great Comrade **Kim Jong Il**" and "Let us share the purpose of our General **Kim Jong Il** to the end!".

They are the voice of the soldiers and the people who deeply understood the greatness of Leader **Kim Jong Il** through their life experience.

I'd like to quote some wise sayings of Leader **Kim Jong Il** I had written down in my notebook during my stay in Pyongyang.

"The idea and line advanced by the Great Leader **Kim Il Sung** on attaching great importance to arms and military affairs are the basis and starting point of our party's Songun politics."

"A politician without a weapon is a scarecrow."

"The authority, role and ability of a contemporary statesman are in his extraordinary military wisdom, pluck and prominent commanding art."

"There can not be a mere diplomacy apart from military strength."

"In the struggle against imperialism and for independence and socialism the military strength of a country is the most important national power and when you overpower the enemy in the military front, you can emerge victorious in all other fronts

too."

"The independence of a country and nation and the victorious advance of revolution are all firmly guaranteed only by Songun politics."

"We practice Songun politics to defend the sovereignty of the country and socialism and guarantee the building of a great prosperous and powerful nation militarily and, in the long run, provide the people with a stabilized and happy life by bringing the superiority of socialism into full play."

"Songun is our life and soul; it is ndependence and dignity. That's why we should practice Songun in order to lead a proud and worthwhile life."

"The Songun idea and Songun politics of our party are rooted in the Juche idea."

"Our party's Songun politics is based on the philosophy on weapon that revolution is pioneered, advanced and completed by weapon."

"The army is precisely the party, the state and the people."

"Songun politics is the guarantee of all victories. As long as we practice Songun politics, we are sure to win. It is a truth and law."

"In our country today Songun politics is the main political mode of socialism."

"The Songun revolutionary line and Songun politics are a strategic revolutionary line that should be maintained permanently as long as imperialism remains on the globe and the moves of aggression continue."

"Carrying forward the economic construction in the mode of Songun politics means identifying the People's Army as the core and main force and stage economic construction campaigns in

the united efforts of the army and the people with the spirit and fighting methods of revolutionary soldiers."

2) A great prosperous and powerful nation is just ahead

The Korean people today are struggling to build a great prosperous and powerful socialist nation.

Under the banner of Songun raised by Leader **Kim Jong Il** the Korean army and people would build a great prosperous and powerful nation by 2012 to mark the centenary of President **Kim Il Sung**.

The Korean people overcame all trials of the "Arduous March" and forced march only with a belief in Leader **Kim Jong Il** and has now converted Korea into a powerful country in ideological and military terms.

United single-mindedly around the leader, the Korean people have stronger political and ideological might than nuclear bomb and the military strength based on the independent defence industry demonstrates its strength with modern offensive and defensive means.

On August 31, 1998 Korean scientists and technicians launched their first artificial earth satellite "Kwangmyongsong No.l" and put it in orbit at one try.

In April, 2009 Korea launched its second artificial earth satellite "Kwangmyongsong No.2" and put it in orbit successfully and stated that she will continue to put another satellite in orbit for the purpose of communications and development of natural resources.

The successful underground nuclear test in October 2006

was followed by the description of Korea as a nuclear power state on US official documents.

The nuclear threat by the United States made Korea possess a nuclear deterrent force capable of coping with the United States.

Korea started an all-out charge for the building of a great prosperous and powerful nation.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is at the head of it.

Having deeply penetrated into the prevailing situation and the economy of the country, he advanced a new economic construction policy to build a great prosperous and powerful nation.

He defined military affairs as the first policy of the state and clarified the truth that strengthening military strength means strengthening national power. On the basis of it, he set forth the basic line of economic construction in the Songun era.

It is giving priority to the development of defence industry and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

It fully conforms with the basic line of socialist economic construction advanced by President **Kim Il Sung** after the Korean war.

At that time President **Kim Il Sung**, considering the weak basis of independent national economy, put forward the policy on giving precedence to the development of heavy industry and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

At this sectarian flunkeys and dogmatists spoke ill of the line on socialist economic construction, saying machines do not produce food.

But Korea realized industrialization in a matter of 14 years, though other countries had done it in hundreds of years.

It proved the validity and vitality of his policy.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** understood that the economic strategy on developing defence industry preferentially conformed to the character of the Songun era because the basis of an independent national economy grew strong without being affected by any economic fluctuation and the imperialists moves of aggression were getting more vicious than ever before.

From the period of 'Arduous March' and forced march the Korean people, in hearty response to the call of Leader **Kim Jong Il**, built a firm springboard for building a great prosperous and powerful nation, even tightening their belts.

They built small as well as large power plants across the country and thus solved power problem and now are vigorously striving to operate light industry factories at full capacity with domestic raw materials.

Pig, chicken and duck plants built all parts of the country are normalizing production and lots of fish farms contribute to the improvement of the people's living.

For solving food problem, an important problem in the building of a powerful nation in the economy Korea completed the projects of natural flow type water channel between Kaechon and lake Thaesong and between Paekma and Cholsan and thus further completed the irrigation system to do good farming even in a severe drought.

I have many things to talk about a large scale land alignment for the increased farm production.

In recent years the land of socialist Korea has been changed beyond recognition.

Land change means the change of farmland. Under the unprecedentedly harsh circumstances Leader **Kim Jong Il** has

continuously been inspecting army units to defend socialist Korea from the threat of aggression of the imperialists.

On his way back from the front in May 1998 he saw a farm field in Kimhwa county, Kangwon province.

While watching small patches of land for a long time, he unfolded a far-reaching plan to change the whole land of the country as befitting the land of socialist Korea.

According to his instruction, Korea started land alignment on a national scale.

As a result, hundreds of thousands of hectares of land have been rezoned into standardized fields over the past ten years.

In the course of it thousands of hectares of new land have come into being.

Kangwon province in the east and north Pyongan and south Hwanghae provinces in the west have rezoned more than 200,000 hectares of land in the course of which 91,000 kilometers long paddy field ridges have been reduced to 53,000 kilometers and 1,515,000 small patches been reduced to 557,000, obtaining more than 6,120 hectares of new land.

The figure is said to be equal to the arable land of over 10 farms.

While realigning 94,000 hectares of land, south Phyongan province and Pyongyang city obtained 1,534 hectares of new land.

When the on-going land realignment of Miru plain in Singye county, north Hwanghae province is completed, thousands of hectares of non-paddy fields will be changed into paddy fields.

In the west coastal area thousands of hectares of tideland have been reclaimed.

The west coast of Korea inclines by an easy grade and has

lots of islets, large and small.

Korea is carrying on a large-scale nature transformation project to build dikes linking the islets and thus obtaining new land.

In the course of it coastline has been reduced by tens of kilometers and 10 islets changed into land.

With the completion of tideland reclamation of Chongsu islet, more than 1,000 hectares of fertile land were obtained and the Kumsong tideland reclamation in Onchon county brought about 3,000 hectares of new land large enough to organize two coop farms.

Last year the tideland reclamation of Taegye Island in north Pyongan province was completed.

And thus the country obtained new land equal to the arable land of a county.

Koreans say with pride that large and small islets were changed into land, changing Korean map.

The reality of socialist Korea is inconceivable apart from the guidance of Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

He published the work titled "Land alignment is a large scale undertaking to harness nature and a patriotic cause for everlasting prosperity of the country."

In the work he advanced the idea and policy for land realignment in an all-round way and gave many teachings on the scope of land realignment, mobilization of manpower and equipment and materials.

He visited tens of land realignment sites.

The Korean army and people turned out in the grand nature transformation project to materialize their leader's plan.

With an unbreakable will and fighting spirit they introduced

new work methods and carried out their assignments ahead of schedule.

National prosperity calls for a high development of culture.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** defined the progress of science and technology as one of the three pillars for the prosperity of the country along with political and military strength.

He paid a deep attention to the development of science and technology, program development in particular.

Encouraged by his trust and expectation, Korean scientists and technicians have registered phenomenal successes that amaze the world.

Staying in Pyongyang, I looked round leading monumental edifices such as the Three Revolution Exhibition, the Grand People's Study House and the electronic library at the Kim Chaek Technological University and many other scientific and educational establishments.

In the course of it, I came to know the secret of the rapid development of science and technology of Korea.

What is noteworthy in Korea's education is the fact that all students study, research and invent with a clear aim "Let us study for Korea!"

I was convinced that they were studying for Korea, their country.

They seemed not to think of honor and fame, prize money and wealth, no, they did not think of those.

The scientist, technicians and students sincerely think that if their scientific successes benefit the people and glorify the country, they do not desire anything more.

The scientists who developed the artificial earth satellite "Kwangmyongsong No.l and No.2", world-level programs and

extra tension electric furnace all worked only for their leader, country and people.

A scientist who surprised the world academic circles with his invention does not think of prize money or patent, but looked forward to the people's estimation.

Brilliant successes have also been achieved in literature and arts and sports.

In February 2008 the world-famous New York Philharmonic gave performance in Pyongyang for the first time.

Comments of the world pertaining to it were different.

But I think the performance of an American art troupe in Pyongyang itself shows the level of development of the unique Korean art.

Those who experienced the noble art of Korea in Pyongyang would know it well. But those who were deceived by distorted reports would not know it. "The best" New York Philharmonic has never visited any country with immature culture.

The art of Korea is beautiful and attractive beyond human imagination.

My readers remember the Korean women football that amazed the world over the recent few years.

Korean women footballers attracted the attention of the world public at world cups and Asian Games.

Korean male football too, has made a leaping progress and gained qualifications to participate in the World Cup in 2010.

Korea's successes left a brilliant trace on the international history of sports. They promise a bright future of the development of Korean sports.

One day I happened to see schoolchildren in the teens marching the street in row.

My Korean interpreter told me the words of the song they were singing.

Even now I remember part of the words "Oh, if we are once determined to do, we do. If we once are determined not to do, we do not do. This is our faith."

The Korean people have turned out on the road of general advance to add luster to this year as a year of new revolutionary upswing.

Greeting the New Year, three leading newspapers of the party, the army and the youth of Korea published a joint editorial and called for bringing about a new revolutionary upswing in all sectors to open a gate to a great prosperous and powerful nation in 2012 marking the centenary of President **Kim Il Sung**, the father of socialist Korea.

In particular, the joint editorial called for creating the history of new upsurge of the 21st century by inheriting the traditions of great Chollima upsurge.

As I said above, Chollima movement is a mass innovation movement initiated by President **Kim Il Sung** in December 1956 while giving on-site guidance to Kangson Steel Plant, a leading steel producer in Korea.

When Korea was rising miraculously on the debris of the Korean War ignited by the US imperialists, the President visited Kangson.

Saying to the workers "If you produce 10,000 tons more steel, it would greatly help the country, I believe in you and you believe in me, let us tide over this difficult situation."

In hearty response to the President's call, the workers in Kangson wrought wonders.

They produced 120,000 tons of steel billets in a blooming

mill which had been regarded as capable of turning out 60,000 tons.

Their fighting traits spread to the whole country, letting the Korean people bring about great Chollima upsurge in all sectors,

More than 50 years after the historic day, on December 24, 2008 Leader **Kim Jong Il** gave on-site guidance to the Chollima Iron and Steel Complex (the former Kangson Steel Plant) and kindled the flames of new revolutionary upsurge.

The Korean people are determined to show to the world how they create a miracle this year by a new revolutionary upsurge and upsoar vigorously.

The slogan of the joint editorial is "Open a brilliant heyday of Songun Korea by inheriting the great traditions of great revolutionary upsurge!"

The joint editorial advanced it as the first and foremost task to stage a vigorous political and ideological offensive and thus brings the might of ideology and the infinite mental power into a full play.

In conformity with the demand of the exciting era in which the flames of great upsurge rise higher Korea would more dynamically equip the entire people with the Juche idea and the Songun idea.

The entire people will fully display their patriotic ardor to become the vanguard of the great upsurge.

The joint editorial also advanced it as an important task to vigorously push ahead with the normalization and modernization of production in close combination in reliance on the superiority of the socialist planned economy and thus resolutely break the record in production in all sectors of the economy.

This year Korea plans to concentrate all efforts on tapping all production potentials of the major sectors of the economy while giving priority to metal industry, a pillar of the socialist independent economy.

Through coordinated innovations in power and coal production and railway transportation Korea would press forward with the national economy as a whole.

Mining, engineering and chemical industries too, will expand production and speed up modernization.

In order to bring about a resolute change in the improvement of people's livelihood Korea would concentrate all efforts on increasing grain output as planned and developing fisheries output.

Here I'd like to refer to the land management and environment policy of Korea.

The name of Korea means a "land of morning calm".

But it does not simply mean that the country sees the rising sun before any other country.

Travelers to the DPRK today experience a new meaning.

Korea does not know any environmental pollution thanks to clean water and air.

This country has laws on national land development program, water resources and environmental protection.

Every summer and autumn Korea organizes general mobilization land management to plant trees, reshape the rivers and streams and rebuild the roads.

It strictly controls air pollution by exhaust fumes of automobiles and water pollution by different sewage and builds parks, pleasure grounds and recreation resorts.

Korea plants many trees across the country to make all

places overflow with clean air.

Tree planting is in full swing to mark the tree planting day on March 2 every year.

All people of different strata including government officials are involved in the campaign.

Under the Songun politics the soldiers are leading reforestation.

Everywhere he goes, Leader **Kim Jong Il** speaks highly of campaigns to create thick woods as a token of patriotic deeds.

Planting trees in person, he arouses all people to reforestation.

Korea stipulated as a law the "enclose-with-park" plan for every city and forestation plan.

Every town and county has 20-60 hectares of nursery and produces saplings of good sort to embody the principle of cutting one tree and planting ten.

Pyongyang, the capital of Korea is recognized as one of the 10 cities with largest green areas by international environmental protection experts.

At present the ratio of greenery of Pyongyang is 50 % (the standard of world ecological city is 40 %) and the green area per capita is 35 square meters (the standard of world ecological city is 9 square meters).

The figure is said to be 60 square meters in 10 years.

Pyongyang is covered with green trees and filled with clean air. You can find not a park in a city, but a city in a park.

Noteworthy successes have also been achieved in the management and protection of water resources.

Korea worked out a comprehensive freshwater control plan for the management of lake areas and is adjusting the balance

between the role of water as natural resource and its environmental value.

The embankment of wide and narrow rivers and river improvement projects are brisk to put an end to the damage caused by floods and ensure safe farming.

Sewage disposal is carried on by physical, chemical and bioengineering methods.

The quality of water is protected and the study on the protection of water resources is going on.

Korea has a comprehensive water resources development program to economize water as much as possible and use it repeatedly.

It is also actively developing water resources of rivers, lakes and under the earth.

Before starting a chemical plant construction project Korea built a fifty km long waste water disposal channel to send waste water not into a river, but somewhere else.

In building a cement factory it used 40 % of the total construction expenses for manufacturing dust collecting facilities.

All factories, large and small, ranging from thermal power plants and other large industrial enterprises to small factories, public buildings and structures and residential quarters are equipped with facilities to prevent air pollution and purify water.

Visitors to Korea say the air in Pyongyang is "sweet". It is not accidental.

A foreigner said: "I have visited many countries, but never seen such a country as Korea which is overflowing with clean air. Not a river had such crystal clear water as the Taedong River in Pyongyang.

Though its size and population have increased several times and the traffic congests the street, Pyongyang is further prospering as a 'city in a park' and a 'city without atmospheric pollution'. It is a miracle."

Whenever I visited Pyongyang, I was convinced that Korea, a country of morning calm would develop as a cleaner and more prosperous country for the people.

This year Korea plans to improve economic management to bring the superiority of the socialist planned economy into full play and concentrate scientific and technical forces on strengthening the independence of the economy and speed up modernization. The policy attracts the attention of the international public.

In particular, Korea plans to increase the might of Songun by all means to guarantee the building of a great prosperous and powerful nation militarily.

Songun politics defined the army as a pillar and the main force of the socialist cause and so it is further enhancing the leading role of the People's Army in a new revolutionary upsurge.

The New Year joint editorial set forth principled problems for reunification of Korea and calls on the whole nation to implement them vigorously.

The problem of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean nation itself.

Over the past 60 years the reunification movement has been waged to reject foreign interference and domination and establish the Juche character of the nation.

The June 15 joint declaration and the October 4 declaration have a special significance in it. With his broadmindedness and

bold decision Leader **Kim Jong Il** who is praised as the lodestar of reunification met the south Korean chief executive in Pyongyang on June 15, 2000.

He signed the historic north south joint declaration and thus opened up the new June 15 reunification era.

The south Korean chief executive's visit to Pyongyang in October 2007 and the adoption of the October 4 declaration marked a turning point in Korea's efforts for reunification.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** maintains that Korea should be reunified by "our nation itself" under the most aboveboard three point charter for national reunification advanced by President **Kim Il Sung**.

The former south Korean chief executives who had visited Pyongyang confirmed the conception "By our nation" as the ideological foundation of Korea's reunification and promised to accelerate the course of reunification of the Korean peninsula on the basis of it.

In fact, the inter-Korean dialogues, co-operations and exchanges held between the north and the south in different spheres after June 2000 proved that if the entire Korean nation totally rejects foreign domination and interference and settles all problems for reunification from the stand of national independence, there can not be any impossibility.

The reunification movement which had been advancing vigorously along with joint declarations was faced with a grave challenge last year by the conservative group of south Korea.

The Lee Myung Bak regime denied the declarations which had been welcomed by the world public as well as the Korean nation and defined north Korea as "principal enemy" and called for attaching preference to south Korea-US relations, checking

inter-Korean dialogues, cooperations and exchanges.

A few months after Lee Myung Bak came to power the relations between the north and south of Korea and reunification movement backed to the era prior to the June 15.

The reality of the Korean peninsula last year showed that the attitude towards the joint declarations is a touchstone to distinguish the position of reunification from the position of division and the denial of the declarations means the denial of independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

That's why the joint editorials of Korea called for upholding the slogan "Let us advance dynamically along the road of independent reunification under the banner of the June 15 joint declaration and the October 4 declaration."

Maintaining inter-Korean joint declarations and sincerely implementing them is a fundamental guarantee for an earlier reunification of Korea.

The declarations set forth aboveboard and reasonable orientation and ways to achieve Korea's reunification independently and peacefully.

Consistently implementing joint declarations is a reliable guarantee for Korea's reunification.

The June 15 joint declaration and the October 4 declaration, its practical program are a guide of Korea's reunification.

Korea solemnly stated that it would not tolerate any factor that deviates from the joint declarations.

"By our nation itself' is a fundamental conception that should be embodied in the movement for Korea's reunification.

The June 15 reunification era changed the inter-Korean relations of distrust and confrontation into reconciliation and unity after half a century.

It proves that the conception "By our nation itself" is a genuine patriotic spirit that brings independent reunification, peace and prosperity earlier.

If national reunification is to be realized, the nation should be placed above all other things and national interests should be defended. By denying that idea, Lee Myung Bak regime's north south confrontation policy is now on the verge of total bankruptcy. The south Korean anti-reunification forces are driven into tight corner.

The history of the reunification movement shows that the traitors to the nation can not neglect the nation's desire, nor can any force check the advance of the era toward independent reunification. When the south Korean authorities stop regarding the fellow countrymen as 'principal enemy' and suppressing the reunification forces, the movement of Korea's reunification will greet a new turning phase.

National reconciliation and unity are an urgent demand of the movement of Korea's reunification. Hostility and military tension can not promote the development of inter-Korean relations and the country's reunification. When all the Korean nation in the north, south and abroad encourage the atmosphere of reconciliation and unity under the banner of independent reunification, the cause of reunification will be accomplished certainly.

I look forward to a new progress of the movement of reunification of Korea in 2009 and a firm support and solidarity from the international independent forces.

Now the Korean people are firmly determined to convert their socialist country, the greatest patriotic heritage of President **Kim Il Sung** into a great prosperous and powerful nation.

Our Nepalese people and all other progressive humankind of the world are waiting for the day and sincerely wish Korea remarkable successes.

The tendency of a society can be said to be a prism through which we can see into it.

The beautiful traits of the DPRK give a general idea on the socialist society centered on the masses of people. In Korea all people devote themselves to other people with the noble spirit of human love.

Traditionally, the Koreans help and lead forward each other and live in harmony. This tradition has become more beautiful and graceful in socialist society guided by the Juche idea which regards man as the most precious being.

A provincial people's hospital last year completely recovered a worker from a third grade burn on 67 % of the whole body by the graft of skins of more than 600 people including physicians, nurses, and other employees of the hospital and the patient's fellow workers and villagers.

After some days physicians and nurses at another provincial hospital grafted their bulbar conjunctiva on a smelter who lost the sight of one eye while working.

Similar stories were told scores of years ago too.

Over 160 people grafted their skins on a boy who had the third grade burn on 48 % of the whole body.

When two children fell into a river, an official rescued the other child, not his own.

A girl became a daughter of a lonely war veteran couple.

Some couples adopted the children of their dead fellow workers.

The Koreans regard such behavior as their moral obligation.

All people in Korea volunteer to do difficult jobs for society and the collective.

More than 30 years ago young boys and girls who finished middle school at a mountain village volunteered to work at a farm with a dream to convert their home village into an ideal village.

They formed a youth sub-work team and actively cultivated the most barren land and thus yielded more than 7 tons of maize on a stony field which had produced only one ton.

Their example spread to the whole country.

Many youth sub-work teams were formed in rural communities, tidelands and mountainous grazing lands.

As of 2007 the number reached more than 3,000.

With youthful wisdom and enthusiasm the young people introduced advanced methods of farming to increase farm production and enhanced the cultural level of rural villages.

Such youth work teams can be seen not only in rural areas, but at mines, power plant construction sites and many other work places.

In 2006 alone more than 200,000 youth work team members performed labor feats.

In northern area of Korea a family takes care of roads on Kubong pass.

Except passing automobiles there is not a neighbor.

At such a lonely place the family has worked generation after generation for scores of years.

Crossing the pass on his on-site guidance tour Leader **Kim Jong Il** spoke highly of their behavior.

In Korea many people work hard for society and the collective, whether or not the others acknowledge them.

The beautiful traits in Korean society indicate the features of the people-centered socialist society as follows.

First, Korean socialism is a society in which all people are united firmly as one.

If somebody thinks that the others have nothing to do with him, he can not display such a noble human love as giving his blood and skin to others without any selfishness.

Such a noble human affection can be displayed only in a society where all people share intention, affection and destiny. In Korea they prefer saying "we or our" to saying "I or my".

Second, Korean socialism has a bright and promising future.

The Korean people firmly believe that the development and prosperity of the socialist society centered on the masses of people provides happiness not only to them, but to their posterity.

If they had not such a firm conviction, they could not devote themselves to society and the collective.

They work devotedly because they believe that if they could not enjoy happiness in their generation, their prosperity can enjoy happy days.

In the world today there is groundless slander of Korean socialism. But socialist Korea is an ideal society for the people who aspire for human affection and moral obligation and for harmony and unity.

The Supreme Leader of the DPRK **Kim Jong Il**, Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK published a work titled "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an unbreakable socialist state of Juche".

The work looked back upon the history of the Republic which has advanced along the road of victory and glory braving

unprecedented trials in sharp confrontation with the imperialist aggressive forces and proved the invincibility of the Republic.

The invincibility is divided into three points.

First, the DPRK is a genuine people's country and a socialist state centered on the masses of people which regards the people as the masters of the state and society and serves them.

President **Kim Il Sung**, the father of socialist Korea, believed in the people as in haven all his life.

The belief is the fundamental idea of the Workers' Party of Korea on nation building and the basis of all its lines and policies and the starting point of state activities.

The socialist system of the state and society of the DPRK, the laws of the state including the socialist constitution, all the lines and policies of the party and the state and all their activities are aimed to defend the independent rights and interests of the popular masses.

The Republic defined the welfare of the people as the supreme principle of the activities of the party and state and fully embodies in the state activities the slogan "We serve the people".

It does not allow anybody to infringe upon the interests of the people, lord it over them, abuse power and practice bureaucracy.

The Republic defined the masses of people as the most precious beings and named the state, the army and security organizations, monumental edifices and honorary titles after the people.

It evidently symbolizes the popular character of the state, society and politics of socialist Korea.

Under the people-centered socialist society the Korean

people hold the status of master of the state and society and enjoy a worthwhile and happy life as masters and discharge their responsibilities as masters.

They participate in exercising state power and state administration with the equal political rights and conduct socio-political activities in a political organization.

The state is responsible for the people's lives and protects their interests.

All people learn to their hearts' content, improve their health and conduct cultural activities full of revolutionary optimism thanks to free education and medical service and other popular policies.

Though the circumstances are difficult, the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic pay prime attention to the people's livelihood and concentrate all their efforts on improving it.

It speeds up the building of a socialist economic power with an aim to make the Korean people the most well-off in the world.

The single-minded unity of the whole society is the genuine feature of socialist Korea.

The party and the leader love and take care of the people and the people absolutely trust in the party and the leader and faithfully support them.

On the basis of such relations the leader, the party and the masses form the single-minded unity in very complicated and difficult circumstances too.

The whole society became an harmonious large family in which all people help and lead each other forward.

Today the single-minded unity of socialist Korea has been

developed onto a higher plane. The whole party, the entire army and all people are firmly united around the leader on the basis of the single idea and faith, comradely love and moral obligation.

No force in the world can break the great unity.

Single-minded unity is a fundamental guarantee of the solidity of the socialist system of Korea and its social stability and an infinite source of the unbreakable might of socialist Korea.

Second, the DPRK is an independent socialist state which firmly maintains the independent stand in nation building and state activities and develops national character.

President **Kim Il Sung**, the founder of the DPRK put forward the unique idea on Juche character, national character and carved out the road of independent development of the Korean revolution and led the revolution and construction along the road of independence with his steel strong will and seasoned guidance.

In support of his idea on nation building the Republic defined it as a fundamental principle for the accomplishment of the socialist cause to maintain the Juche character and national character. By thoroughly embodying the principles, the Republic built the country as an authoritative and dignified independent state.

The Republic has solved all problems arising in state building and activity to suit the interests of the Korean revolution and on the principle of self-reliance.

It firmly established independent principles in political, economic, cultural, military and all other affairs and rejected flunkeyism and dogmatism. It also resolutely crushed any interference and pressure of the imperialists and does all things

to suit its own interests and requirement as it decided.

Long ago the Workers' Party of Korea advanced the slogan "Let us live our own way!"

Just it is Juche, independence and self-reliance and it is the pride, dignity and honor of the Republic.

Man is a member of a classes and a member of a nation.

That's why he has both classes character and national character and also has class demand and national demand.

If one ignores national character and national demand, one can neither rally the broad masses of people and other patriotic forces, nor build a genuine independent state, nor accomplish the socialist cause, the independent cause of the people.

According to President **Kim Il Sung**'s independent idea and theory on national problem, the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic values national character in the revolution and construction and all fields of social life and actively develops it.

The Republic has valued the traditions of the nation with a five-thousand year long history and resplendent culture and developed them actively.

It not only develops the superiority of the nation, but also creates a new superiority on the road of the developing era and revolution.

And on the basis of it the Republic educate the people in the Korean nation first spirit that their leader and party are the first and their idea and system are the first and adds brilliance to the greatness of the Korean nation.

Because the Republic maintained the Juche character and developed the national character in the revolution and construction, the interference and pressure of the imperialists

could not work in it, nor could modern revisionism and all other kinds of opportunist idea infiltrate in it.

The Korean people could enhance their national pride and dignity and more highly display their consciousness of national independence and socialist patriotism.

With the strong Juche character and national character, the DPRK, an independent, self-supporting and self-defensive socialist state emerges victorious along the Juche-oriented road of progress without being affected by the world-wide political fluctuation.

Third, the DPRK is an unbreakable socialist power demonstrating its might with Songun politics.

The revolutionary history of President **Kim Il Sung** and the WPK is the history of the Songun-based revolutionary leadership. With his Songun idea President **Kim Il Sung** liberated Korea from the Japanese military occupation and guaranteed its sovereignty and development militarily.

In support of the President's Songun idea and line the WPK persistently carried on army affairs along with party work and concentrated its efforts on strengthening the revolutionary armed forces politically and militarily, thereby laying a foundation to develop the Songun-based revolutionary leadership onto a new high stage.

Military strength is the first factor of the national strength.

Confrontation with the imperialist forces of aggression is, in essence, a showdown of strength and only strength can defeat the imperialists.

Without a powerful self-reliant military strength one can neither defeat imperialism, nor defend the country, nor safeguard

the security of the people.

It is the stark reality of today.

With its Songun-based revolutionary leadership and Songun politics the WPK has developed the Korean People's Army into an unrivalled revolutionary armed force.

In the army there have been firmly established the party's leadership system and the commanding system of the Supreme Commander and the revolutionary discipline.

The entire army ranging from the Supreme Commander to soldiers formed a harmonious whole based on comradeship.

All the officers and soldiers have grown into strong men in ideology and confidence befitting invincible armed forces.

They have their own strategy and tactics and are armed with up-to-date military equipment.

The defence industry of the their assignments for socialist construction in a revolutionary and military manner.

In the course of it they vigorously transformed nature and built many monumental structures.

Science and technology have made a rapid progress and literature and arts of the Songun era are enjoying their greatest successes.

Thanks to the Republic's reunification policy and the joint efforts of all the Korean nation inter-Korean joint declarations were adopted on June 15, 2000 and on October 4, 2007.

The events opened a turning phase of Korea's reunification.

The atmosphere of independent reunification got higher than ever before in the north and south of the Korean peninsula and abroad and the movement for Korea's reunification is developing in scope as a nation-wide movement under the banner of "By our nation itself".

The Songun politics of the Republic that is opposed to the imperialists' aggression and war policy and defending the independence of the country and nation are supported by the progressive people of the world as it actively contributes to global peace and the human cause of independence.

The Songun politics and independent foreign policy remarkably enhanced the prestige and influence of the Republic on the international arena and rapidly expanded its foreign relations.

In a word, the DPRK is a socialist country centered on the masses of people and a socialist state with strong Juche character and national character and an unbreakable socialist power that can defeat any formidable enemy and tide over all kinds of difficulties.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** in his work proved the invincibility of the Republic and set forth tasks to strengthen it.

Under the leadership of Chairman **Kim Jong Il** of the National Defence Commission the DPRK will consistently develop into a Juche-based socialist state with an invincible might.

3) The sun is immortal

Hardly anybody has thought that the sun cools and its life is prescribed because people accepted the uncontrollable law of the solar system as a science and truth.

Looking at the sun setting in the west, people used to look forward to feeling a fresh delight on the next day.

Even when humankind lamented over the death of President **Kim Il Sung**, the great sun, saying that the weight of the globe

decreased, the Korean people in the tears of indescribable grief did not believe that the sun lost its light.

It was because they felt that Leader **Kim Jong Il** who is the same with President **Kim Il Sung** embraced them with the light of the sun.

For man to express his sorrow at the death of man is a noble virtue. All people expressed their sorrow at the death of the peerless sage.

The Korean people shed the tears of remorse that they failed to take the best care of the Great Leader whom they had acclaimed for the first time in the several thousand year long history and that they failed to bring the day of reunification for him who had desired so eagerly.

They shed tears, longing for their father who would not come back again.

In tears, however, they firmly resolved to support the Great Leader **Kim Jong Il** more faithfully.

The Korean people had not any time to feel grief.

The sun of the new century shone in the blue sky of Korea.

President **Kim Il Sung** had said: The future of Korea under the sunrays of Comrade **Kim Jong Il** is bright , Korea led by Comrade **Kim Jong Il** is good today, but would be more prosperous in the 21st century.

In July 1994 the Korean people held Leader **Kim Jong Il** in high esteem as another great sun.

There was not an inaugural ceremony, but the people themselves had long followed him as their father like President **Kim Il Sung**.

All the Koreans ranging from children to grey-haired old people prayed not to suffer such misfortune again and sincerely

wished good health to Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

Hearing their desire, he said he was blessed with the people and ours are the best people in the world and firmly resolved to devote his all to the happiness of the people and prosperity of the country.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** said: The heart of the great President **Kim Il Sung** stopped beating, but he is always with the people, he is alive forever as the supreme head of a harmonious whole of the Leader, the party and the people and the sun of the nation.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** also remarked that the history of President **Kim Il Sung** continues to flow in the prosperity of the country which materializes his behests.

With such a noble outlook on the leader he brought the cause of immortality of the leader into reality.

Every visitor to Pyongyang calls at the Kumsusan Memorial Palace where President **Kim Il Sung** is laid in state. The palace is a historic building where President **Kim Il Sung** in his lifetime worked and conducted foreign activities.

Just there President **Kim Il Sung** matured his thought and plan to lead all the affairs of the party and state wisely and met many heads of state and party and other figures of different circles of foreign countries to lead the cause of human independence.

That's why after the demise of President **Kim Il Sung** not a few officials of Korea thought that there would be built a cemetery in the middle of the capital to lay him in state as had been done in other countries.

After the funeral ceremony closed they proposed that Leader **Kim Jong Il** begin to work at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

But he did not agree. He thought that the revolutionary

activities of President **Kim Il Sung** was inconceivable apart from the Kumsusan Assembly Hall, nor was his immortality thinkable apart from the hall.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** pointed the room in which President **Kim Il Sung** always used and met foreign heads of state and diplomatic envoys and showed utmost affection to officials and other people and said it is the moral obligation of revolutionary soldiers to lay President **Kim Il Sung** in state on the top floor.

Consequently, the Kumsusan Memorial Palace became the house of the eternal sun and supreme temple of Juche for President **Kim Il Sung** to lie in state.

A Russian politician and many other foreign figures said that at the Kumsusan Memorial Palace they found the truth that a leader can be immortal only when his successor is great. They also noted that they wanted to loudly shout the truth before the communist movement of the world.

It is not accidental.

In Korea the post of official head of state was vacant between July 1994 and August 1998.

When President **Kim Il Sung** passed away, the world people, not to speak of the Korean people did not doubt at all that Leader **Kim Jong Il** is the only person to guide Korea. But there was not an inaugural ceremony even after two years.

The world could not but doubt.

Other countries used to hold an emergency meeting right after the death of the head of state to elect a new head of state.

Or else, there would take place a chaos and other dangerous incidents in society that threaten the state.

But in Korea things went utterly different.

Though the post of the head of state was vacant for 4 years,

there was not any social or political chaos, but, on the contrary, society became more stabilized and the people were more firmly united around the party. The Koreans said when they lost the great President **Kim Il Sung**, they felt how great a person they had as the great sun.

They also considered Leader **Kim Jong Il** to be President **Kim Il Sung**.

The sun, the source of all things, does not hold its position under anybody's recognition.

Before an inaugural ceremony took place the Korean people had long cherished Leader **Kim Jong Il** in their hearts as another sun. They were all the more sincere after they lost President **Kim Il Sung**. Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s election as the head of state was an established fact even among the western countries.

Just at that time the 10th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK opened its first session in September 1998 and adopted the revised socialist constitution. The world public was surprised.

Under the constitution President **Kim Il Sung** is the eternal President of the DPRK.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** was reelected Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK.

The news surprised the Korean people who had looked forward to Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s inauguration as the head of state.

The world public was struck with admiration.

Just that kind of person is Leader **Kim Jong Il** who is praised as the sun of the 21st century.

This planet greeted another human sun! I exclaimed like that.

Although I had formed the Great Leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** National Memorial Commission, Nepal in 1995, events have proved my decision to be timely and correct.

Reflecting the sentiment of the world public a significant international event took place in 2002, attracting the attention of the world public.

Among many international ceremonies the event titled "A Meeting to Greet the Sun of the 21st Century" was unique in its form and contents.

To my regret, I failed to attend, but through my fellows who had participated in it and newspapers I came to know about the meeting.

I recognized the meeting as a very significant event.

The meeting was held according to a decision of a special session of the Latin-American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support Korea's ReuniQcation.

The special session on February 16, 2001 adopted a decision to hold "A Meeting to Greet the Sun of the 21st Century" at the Mt. Paektu secret camp area, the native place of Leader **Kim Jong Il** in February 2002 to celebrate his 60th birth anniversary.

The special session also made public an official document and action program, calling on the progressive people of the world and organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people to organize regional and national preparatory committees to grandly celebrate February 16, the birthday of Leader **Kim Jong Il** and hold colorful functions on a world-wide scale.

The appeal was widely supported by the progressive people of the world.

Special preparatory committees and national preparatory committees to celebrate February 16 and "A Meeting to Greet

the Sun of the 21st Century" were formed in over 60 countries of the five continents of the world including Russia, Switzerland, Britain, Mongolia, Jordan, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, Yemen, Zimbabwe and Malta.

Functions to celebrate February 16 were held grandly as never before in all parts of the world.

Amid the great interest of the progressive people of the world "A Meeting to Greet the Sun of the 21st Century" opened on February 13 in front of the old home of Leader **Kim Jong Il** at the foot of Jongil Peak in the Mt.Paektu secret camp area of Korea. Attending it were delegations and delegates from scores of countries and regions and international organizations.

The meeting included different festival functions such as international forum and photograph exhibitions.

The participants unanimously praised the revolutionary life of Leader **Kim Jong Il** as the glorious revolutionary history of great thinker, prominent statesman and benevolent father of the people.

They affirmed him to be the distinguished leader of the human cause of independence in view of the immortal services rendered by him to the era and history, his great personality and outstanding leadership ability.

Addressing an international forum at the "Meeting to Greet the Sun of the 21st Century", N.T.Mawema, vice chairman of the African regional committee for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people said: "The sun rose in Korea of the east. His Excellency **Kim Jong Il** of Korea is such a political leader as the progressive people can entrust the prospect of the developing era and the destiny of the new century.

We can say with pride and conviction that he is the sun of

the progressive people."

The international festival was more conspicuous for celebration functions across the world.

Seen at the functions were many states, government and party leaders and other high-ranking officials amid the great interest of governments, parties and organizations in over 100 countries.

More than 360 celebration and other meetings were held in over 60 countries, more than 500 film shows and photograph and postage stamp exhibitions in over 50 countries and seminars on his works in over 40 countries.

More than 60 kinds of publications and news media in over 60 countries carried feature programs on more than 370 occasions.

On the other hand, many countries conferred him orders, medals, honorary titles, and honorary citizen identification cards and sent sincere gifts.

Speakers at the celebration functions highly praised him as "Peerlessly great man", "the most prominent elder statesman in our era", "Great Leader of the cause of human independence", "The 21st century is the century of **Kim Jong Il**" and so on.

Reflecting all people's ardent worship for him, the "Meeting to Greet the Sun of the 21st Century" in its "Declaration on Mt. Paektu" said:

"His Excellency Respected **Kim Jong Il** is the sun of the 21st century who will lead to victory the cause of human independence pioneered by the Great Leader President **Kim Il Sung**".

The declaration also said the idea of Leader **Kim Jong Il** is an ever-victorious eternal banner that will lead the cause of human independence and the DPRK is a fortress and bulwark of

the progressive people that vigorously promotes the independence of the whole world.

It also called for fixing the period between February and April (April 15 is the birthday of President **Kim Il Sung**) as the period of celebrating the sun of the 21st century, visiting the sacred land of the sun every 5 years and making the "Song of General **Kim Jong Il**" reverberate in the world as an immortal revolutionary hymn.

As a member of an organization to praise the great cause of the sun I have so far worked for seminars on his idea and exploits, film shows and other events.

But I still have many things to do for conveying the exploits of the great men forever.

In August 20051 climbed up Mt. Paektu.

There was held a "Meeting to Greet the Sun of the 21st Century", an international political and cultural event which was attended by political and public figures and delegates of organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people of the five continents of the world and delegates of international organizations.

The meeting heard the voices of confirming the validity and vitality of the "Declaration on Mt. Paektu" which had been adopted three years before at the foot of Jongil Peak.

From olden times the sun has been worshipped by man because it gives vital energies to all things with its light and heat.

Comparing Leader **Kim Jong Il** to the sun, the progressive people on this planet today want to worship him as the great human sun that will give humankind a righteous, peaceful, free and happy new world.

Progressive people visit Pyongyang, the holy land of the sun.

They travel the sacred road to the sun for human justice and truth.

Nobody has calculated the span of life of the solar system because it is eternal. The earth will revolve on its axis and around the sun without letup. The centripetal motion around the sun of independence will be eternal.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** stands on the center of the independence movement like President **Kim Il Sung**, the Sun of the 20th Century.

I am proud of living on Sagarmatha, (Mt. Everest), nearest to the sun.

- The end -